



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
State Library of North Carolina

THIS COPY IS
NUMBER

twenty-eight

OF AN EDITION OF FIFTY COPIES

PRINTED IN

FEBRUARY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE

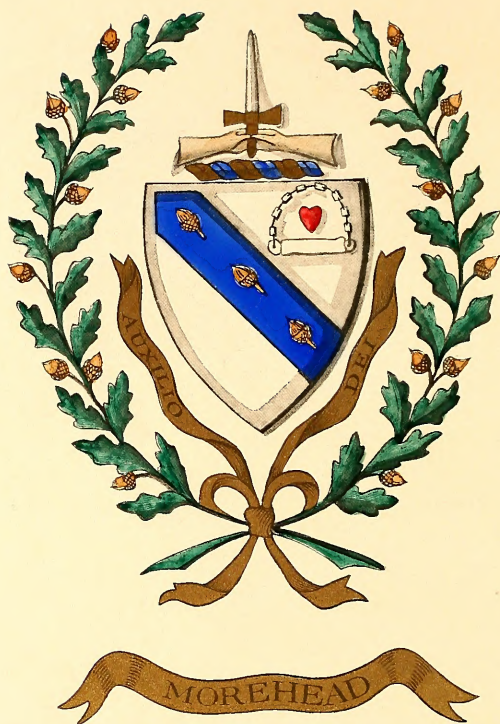
AND IS PRESENTED

TO

State Library, Raleigh, N. C.

BY

John Motley Morehead.



THE MOREHEAD FAMILY



THE
MOREHEAD FAMILY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
AND VIRGINIA

GOVERNOR JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD

(III)

Portrait by William Carl Broune, 1859

PRIVATELY PRINTED
NEW YORK
1921

GOVERNOR JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD

1790-1866

Portrait by William Galt Brame, 1859

**THE
MOREHEAD FAMILY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA
AND VIRGINIA**

**JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD
(III)**

**PRIVATELY PRINTED
NEW YORK
1921**

NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY

GR
929.2
M838M

Copyright, 1921, by
JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD
(III)

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
LIBRARY

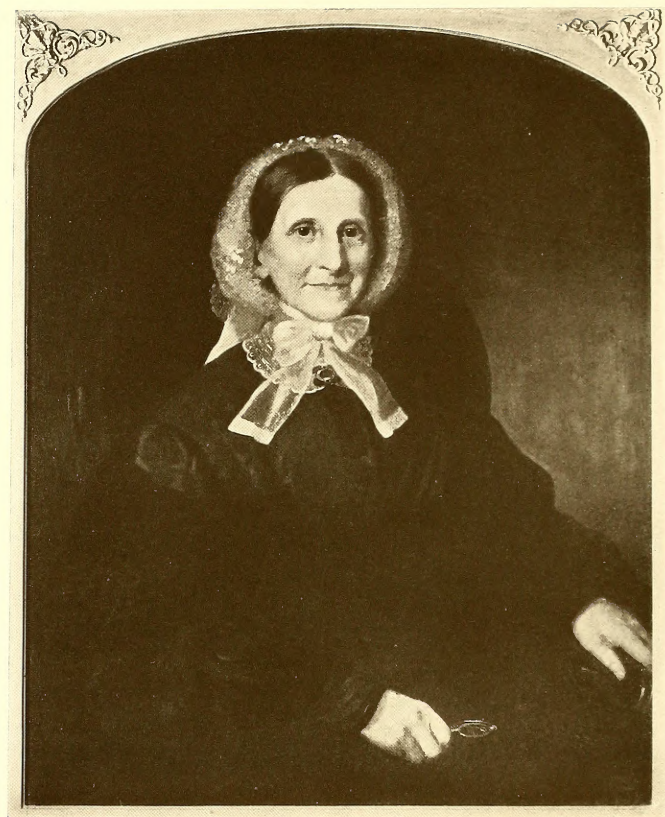
CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	THE MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND	3
II	DAVID MOREHEAD OF LONDON	24
III	THE MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN NECK, VIRGINIA	32
IV	THE MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION	37
V	THE MOREHEADS OF THE SOUTH PIEDMONT REGION, VIRGINIA	44
VI	THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA	51
VII	THE LINDSAY FAMILY	94
VIII	THE HARPER FAMILY	99
IX	THE MOTLEY FAMILY	102
X	THE FORREST FAMILY	106
XI	THE ELLINGTON FAMILY	107
XII	THE NORMAN FAMILY	108
XIII	THE GRAY FAMILY	111
XIV	THE CONNALLY FAMILY	115
XV	THE GRAVES FAMILY	118
XVI	THE LATHROP FAMILY	124
	THE TURNER FAMILY (See Chapter IV)	37
	THE WILLIAMS FAMILY (See Chapter XIV)	115
	THE LANIER FAMILY (See Chapter XIV)	115
	THE KERR FAMILY (See Chapter XV)	118

ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
Coat of Arms of the Morehead Family	<i>Facing page</i> iii
Governor John Motley Morehead	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Mrs. John Motley Morehead	<i>Facing page</i> xi
“Blandwood,” Home of Governor Morehead	2
Statue to Keren-happuch Norman Turner	5
Mrs. John Morehead	8
Major Robert Smith	13
Mrs. Robert Smith	14
William Fullenwider Phifer	16
Mrs. Jeduthan Harper	19
Mrs. Robert Lindsay	20
Reverend and Honorable John Kerr	23
James Kerr	26
Thomas Dickson Connally	29
Mrs. Thomas Dickson Connally	30
James Turner Morehead, I	32
Mrs. James Turner Morehead, I	35
Mrs. Theodore Whitfield	36
James Turner Morehead, II	39
Joseph Motley Morehead	42
Statue to Joseph Motley Morehead	45
Group of seven of Governor Morehead’s children	46
Group of four of Governor Morehead’s married children	51
John Lindsay Morehead, I	52

	FACING PAGE
Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead, I	55
Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead, I (2d wife)	58
James Turner Morehead, III	61
Mrs. James Turner Morehead, III	62
Eugene Morehead	67
Mrs. Eugene Morehead	68
John Motley Morehead, II	71
Mrs. John Motley Morehead, II	74
Residence of John Motley Morehead, II	77
John Motley Morehead, III	78
Mrs. John Motley Morehead, III	83
Residence of John Motley Morehead, III	84
James Lathrop Morehead	87
Mrs. James Lathrop Morehead	90
Residence of James Lathrop Morehead	93
James Turner Morehead, IV	94
Mrs. James Turner Morehead, IV	99
John Lindsay Morehead, II	100
Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead, II	103
Mrs. William T. Harris	106
Mrs. B. Frank Mebane	109
Mrs. Rufus L. Patterson	110
Mrs. Robert Lewis Parrish	112
Mrs. Casimir de Rham	115
William Nelson Harris	116
William Harris Nelson	118
Morehead Patterson	121
Malcomb Kerr Harris	124



FOREWORD

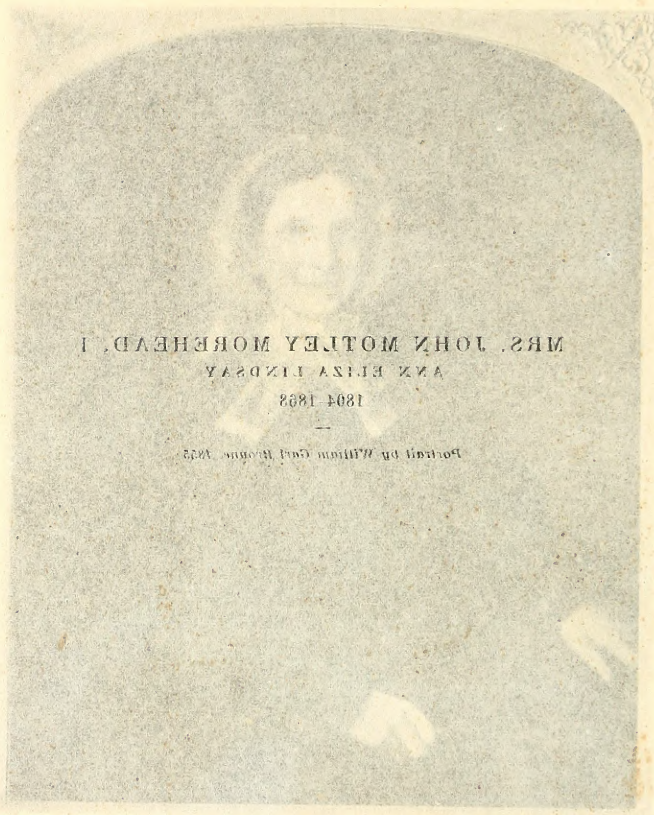
THE material appearing in this book has been collected over a period of many years. It is put into its present form that it may be preserved by the members of the family interested, and for whom it is alone designed.

In editing and arranging this matter I have been greatly aided by Mr. Burton Alva Konkle of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, who made numerous original researches in the archives of the counties of the "North Carolina, 1780-1860," with his preparation of a large collateral work to appear in 1922, entitled *The Life and Times of John Molley Morehead, Governor of North Carolina, 1804-1868*.
Portrait by William Carl Broune, 1855.

It is not attempted here to go further than the generation comprising the grandchildren of Governor Morehead, or to go very fully into the collateral branches of the family. Permission is granted, however, to any later descendant or collateral connection who may wish to extend the history, to make such use as he may see fit of the matter appearing herein.

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD.

30 East 42d Street,
New York, N. Y.,
February 21, 1921.



MRS. JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD.
ANN ELIZA LINDSAY

1804-1888

Portrait by William Goodridge, 1855

FOREWORD

THE material appearing in this book has been collected over a period of many years. It is put into its present form that it may be preserved by the members of the family interested, and for whom it is alone designed.

In editing and arranging this matter I have been greatly aided by Mr. Burton Alva Konkle of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, who made numerous original researches in the archives of the counties of the "Northern Neck" of Virginia, in connection with his preparation of a large formal work to appear in 1922, entitled *The Life and Times of John Molley Morehead, Governor of North Carolina*.

It is not attempted here to go further than the generation comprising the grandchildren of Governor Morehead, or to go very fully into the collateral branches of the family. Permission is granted, however, to any later descendant or collateral connection who may wish to extend the history, to make such use as he may see fit of the matter appearing herein.

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD.

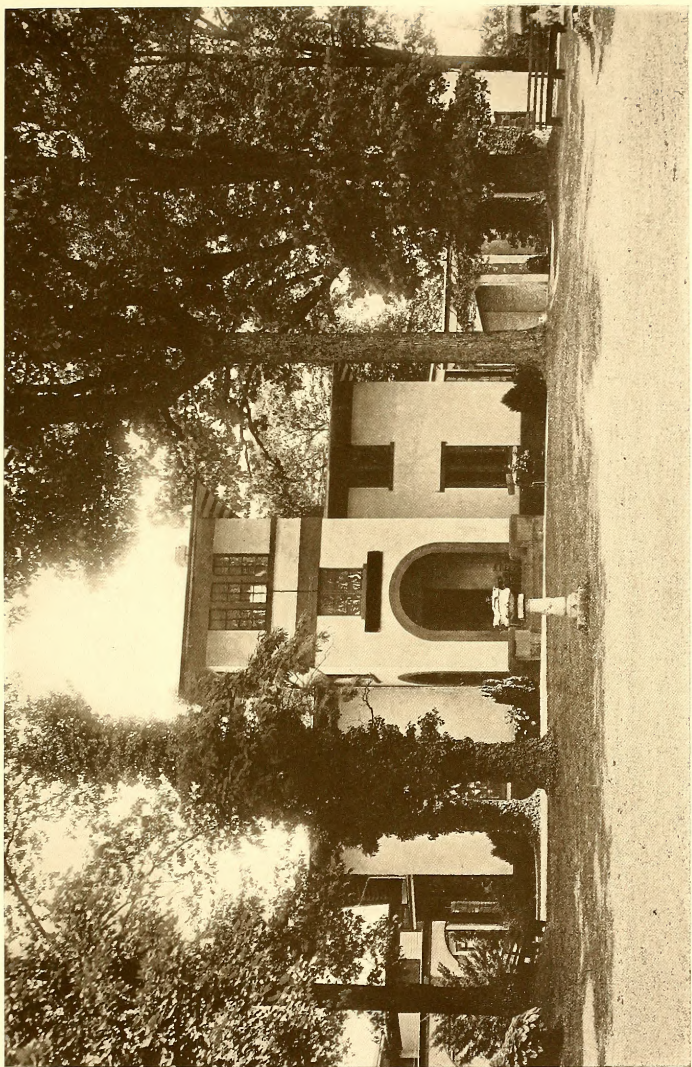
30 East 42d Street,
New York, N. Y.,
February 21, 1921.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

“BLANDWOOD”

HOME OF GOV. JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Erected 1825 — Additions 1845



I

THE MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

IN both Scotland and England uncultivated shooting tracts of country were well known and have borne from earliest times the name now known as "moor." Its earliest spelling, according to *A New English Dictionary* (Murray), was "mor," and it had various other forms, "more," "moore," "moor," "muir" and "mure." The "head" of these tracts must have been not uncommon in the two countries, and as a location, it has become a fixed one, in at least two places in the general region of Stirling castle near Glasgow, under the name Muirhead.

In 1846, Samuel Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary* of Scotland, describes a village in this region by the name of Hollytown, on the great Edinburgh-Glasgow highway, and also the Carlisle-Stirling and Ayr and Hamilton roads, some eleven miles from Glasgow in Lanark County and Bothwell parish. "Among the principal mansions," he says, "are Woodhall, an ancient house in good preservation; Cleland House, a handsome modern mansion, beautifully situated on the south Calder; Carfin and Jerviston, both on the banks of the same river; and Lauchope House, an elegant mansion recently erected and tastefully embellished."

About a half century later, namely in 1903, Groome's *Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland* says: "Lauchope, or Lachop House, an old

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

mansion in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ miles E. N. E. of Holytown. A tower-house, with walls of remarkable thickness, it was the seat of a very ancient family, the parent stem of the Muirheads, and gave refuge on the eve of his flight from Scotland, to Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, Murray's assassin at Linlithgow (1570)."

The Muirheads, says the author of a *Life of James Watts*, were "a family of some note in the early history of Scotland, 'settled in the shire of Clidesdale time immemorial and certainly before the reign of David the First of Scotland, anno 1122.' The ancient family of the Muirheads of Lachop, who were chiefs of their clan, gave to the see of Glasgow in 1454 (before its erection into an archbishopric) its pious and learned Bishop Dr. Andrew Muirhead, who, in 1468, was sent as Ambassador to Copenhagen, to settle the marriage of Margaret, 'the Maid of Norway,' to King James III; and, in 1494, the same family supplied the realm of Scotland with a Lord Clerk Register, Judge and Secretary of State, in the person of Dr. Richard Muirhead, Dean of Glasgow. But the most glorious, though disastrous fate of the Muirheads, clan and chieftain alike, befell them on the fatal day of Flodden Field, where they occupied the post of honor and of danger as the body-guard of the King. There, when, as the old song has it, 'the English *for ance* by guile wan the day,' they sealed their loyal devotion to their monarch with their blood; and Sir Walter Scott, in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, has preserved the record of their fatal feat of arms in the old ballad of *The Laird of Muirhead*."¹

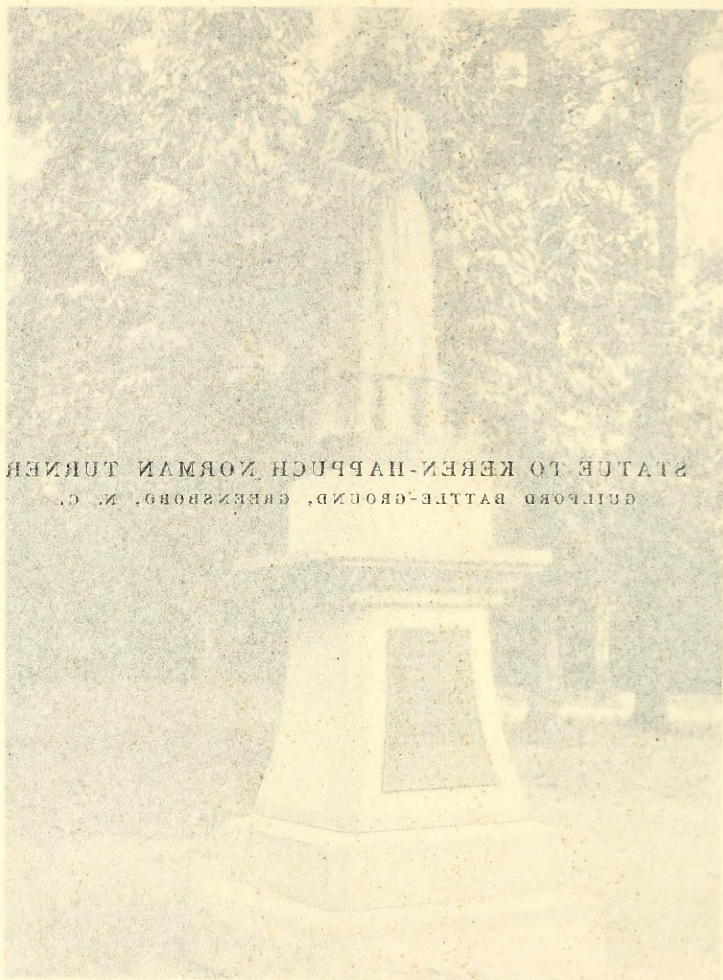
The ballad by Scott referred to above was a part of a poem celebrating a score or more characters well known in the national minstrelsy, now lost—except this solitary song. It had been cut out by J. Grosset Muirhead, Esq., of Bredisholm, near Glasgow, and given to the Herd MSS. collection. This "Laird of Muirhead," as

¹ James P. Muirhead, M.A.



STATUE TO KEREN-HAPPUCH NORMAN TURNER
GUILFORD BATTLE-GROUND, GREENSBORO, N. C.

STATUE TO KEREN-HAPUCH NORMAN TURNER
GUILFORD BATTLE-GROUND, GREENSBORO, N. C.



MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

the song poetically names him, was of Lauchope and Bullis, a man of rank in charge of crown lands in Galloway and was actually slain at Flodden Field. The ballad follows:

THE LAIRD OF MUIRHEAD

Afore the King in order stude
The stout laird of Muirhead,
Wi' that same twa-hand muckle sword
That Bartram fell'd stark dead.

He sware he wadna lose his right
To fight in ilka field;
Nor budge him from his liege's sight,
Till his last gasp should yield.

Twa hunder mair, of his ain name,
Frae Torwood and the Clyde,
Sware they would never gang to hame,
But a' die by his syde.

And wondrous weel they kept their troth;
This sturdy royal band
Rush'd down the brae, wi' sic a pith,
That nane could them withstand.

Mony a bloody blow they dealt,
The like was never seen;
And hadna that braw leader fall'n,
They ne'er had slain the king.²

Of this family, Burke's *Landed Gentry* says: "The family of Muirhead ranks among the oldest and most respectable of Scotland." About the end of the fourteenth century Richard III conferred the honor of knighthood upon William Muirhead, who thereby became Sir William Muirhead of Lauchope, whose wife

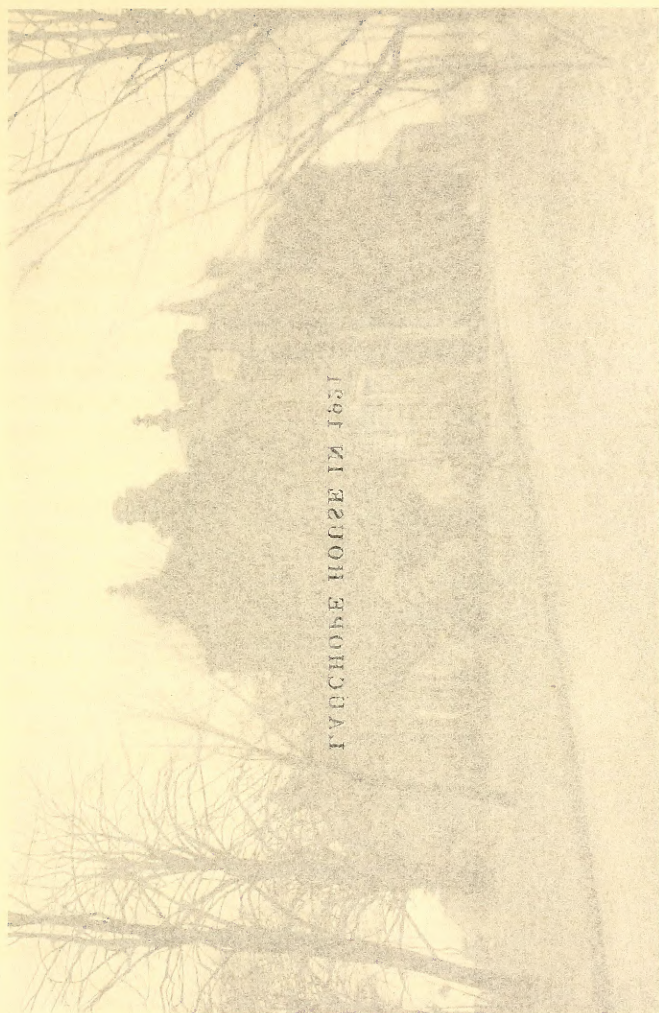
² In this connection one should read Scott's description of Flodden Field, the northern spur of the Cheviot Hills, in his *Marmion* in the sixth canto.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

was Jean Hay. They had four children, the youngest being Jean, "The Fair Maid" or "Bonny Lass of Loch Brunnock," who married Gavin Hamilton; Vedestus Muirhead, who became Canon of Glasgow and was elected Rector of Glasgow University in 1476; Andrew Muirhead, who had been consecrated Bishop of Glasgow twenty-two years before; and the oldest son, also William, knighted by James IV Sir William Muirhead of Lauchope, who was married to Mariota Hamilton, became Lord Clerk Register, and, after his resignation from that office, later became Secretary of State and one of the Lords of Council and Session, dying in 1506.

Sir William (II) and his wife, Mariota Hamilton, had two children, the younger being Richard Muirhead, Dean of Glasgow. The elder was John Muirhead of Lauchope, who would undoubtedly have become a knight also had he not died on Flodden Field, as a follower of James IV, on September 9, 1513.³ He had married Margaret Hepburn, and left but one son, John Muirhead of Lauchope, or Lachope, as it was as often spelled. John married Margaret Borthwick, by whom he, too, had but one son, James Muirhead of Lauchope, who was more successful in the size of his family on his marriage to Jean Fleming: for she bore him three children who in their descendants were to add not a little to the prestige of the house of Muirhead. These were James, John and Margaret, who may be noted in reverse order: (1) Margaret, the youngest, married James Hamilton of Woodhall; (2) John of Shawfute was twice married, and it was his son, James of Shawfute, who purchased Bredisholm, of which he obtained a Crown Charter on June 29, 1607, becoming thereby James Muirhead of Bredisholm. His son James married a granddaughter of Lord Drummond, and their eldest son's son (both James) married Helen, daughter of Lord Blantyre. The children of James and Helen were John Muirhead of Bredisholm (who married Lillias

³ This is Scott's *Laird of Muirhead*, who is no doubt responsible for every John Muirhead since.



Iveschobe House in 1891

LAUCHOPE HOUSE IN 1921



MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Hamilton) and certain daughters, the eldest of whom, Euphemia, married Archibald Grosset of Logie, and, after their death the representatives of the senior line in 1738 and that of the Bredisholm senior line about 1760, became the family representatives, and her youngest son, James Grosset, who married Donna Lonora de Miranda, a daughter of the house of Cordova, Spain, became a Lisbon merchant, bought Bredisholm of his uncle and took the Muirhead name. He died about 1776. His son, James Grosset Muirhead, married Lady Jane Murray, daughter of John, third Duke of Atholl. James, husband of Lady Jane, dying in 1836, Bredisholm reverted to the eldest daughter of his uncle Captain Alexander Grosset, whose descendant in the sixth generation, Emily Gertrude Lillias Grosset-Muirhead, born in 1864, succeeded to Bredisholm.

Returning now to the eldest of the three children of James and Jean (Fleming) Muirhead of Lauchope, namely (3) James Muirhead (II) of Lauchope, it may be noted that he married Margaret Cunninghame, and he it was who, in 1570, when James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh killed the Regent Moray (or Murray) for conniving at the imprisonment of Mary Queen of Scots, gave him refuge in his flight, and suffered for so doing. The Privy Council Register of April 26, 1566, shows that Lord Huntley, the Earl of Argyle and he were compelled to become surety for the Earl of "Arrane" keeping himself within a radius of four miles of Hamilton castle in those dangerous times. The battle of Langsyde against King and Regent on May 21, 1568, was lost, and on July 3, 1572, a proclamation of warning was issued against "James sumtyme Duke of Chastallarault (various Hamiltons and others), James Muirhead sumtyme of Lawchope" or any of their people; for it was a species of civil war that was settled by the "Pacification of Perth" on February 23, 1573, on condition that the Huntley, Hamilton and Muirhead forces be disbanded and they return home. Even then things were not settled because on May 26, 1579, public

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

proclamations were issued at Stirling castle against James Muirhead of Lauchope because he would not regard a summons; and on November 11, of the same year, even Parliament passed an act of "Forfaulture" against Lord John Hamilton, Lord Claud Hamilton, James Muirhead of Lauchope and those associated with them. William, James' brother, was with them also. Indeed, on April 6, 1585, a proclamation was issued at Holyrood House that unless Lord Claud Hamilton, James Muirhead of Lauchope and other Hamiltons took ship at Aberdeen for parts beyond the British Isles before May 1st, the forfeiture would be executed. It seemed to have been settled by sureties, however, for on August 10, 1591, James Muirhead of Lauchope's eldest son, James, and his sons, Thomas and Claud, and two of his brothers and brother-in-law Hamilton of Woodhull became responsible for his quietude, politically, although he seems to have been advanced in years, his sons married and with children.⁴

Margaret (Cunninghame), the wife of James Muirhead of Lauchope, died March 21, 1596, and according to her will he became executor. A daughter, Margaret, eldest son, James, and David, a younger son, who left Lauchope and was, at this time, a writer in Edinburgh, with a family and had a son, David Muirhead, who finally located in the "Sheriffdome of Galloway," are mentioned in it.⁵ Likewise are mentioned also James, the younger (apparently a relative), and James of Braidshaw. In the settlement

⁴ Seventy-five years later, "seven martyrs for the Covenant," one of whom was John Muirhead, were executed at Ayr, parish of Ayr in Ayrshire, on December 27, 1666, and on their tombstone is inscribed the following:

"Here lye seven martyrs for our covenants,
A saered number of triumphant saints,
Pontius MacAdam th' unjust sentence past;
What is his own the world shall know at last.
And Herod Drummond caused their heads affix;
Heav'n keeps a record of the sixty-six.
Boots, thumbkins, gibbets, were in fashion then;
Lord, let us never see such days again."

—Rogers' *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland*.

⁵ *Edinburgh Testament*, Vol. 32.



MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

inventory are named his brother William Muirhead and wife and James and Margaret's son, Claud, and still another James Muirhead; also a Thomas Aitkenhead, Burgess of Edinburgh. But, James Muirhead of Lauchope, the elder, at advanced age, had occasion to make his own will in 1622, on September 22, and he died in October following. In this he makes his eldest son, James, executor, who gives security to James, eldest son of John Muirhead of Brydeinhill. The witnesses are Thomas Muirhead, minister at Cambusmethan, his son, and James of Braidshaw and James of Shawfoot. It also names Margaret and Elizabeth Muirhead and James of Shawfoot's wife, and John Muirhead, his assignee—of which latter more anon.⁶

The new laird of Lauchope, James Muirhead (III), came into possession of Lauchope in 1622, and had married Margaret, the widow of Lord Sommervell. He was also a Justice for Lanarkshire at this time, as he had been at least since November 12, 1612.⁷ He lived twenty-two years after his father, who had made a contract of assignment to John Muirhead of Wester Inch, which was re-enacted by himself on June 3, 1623, but on March 8, 1632, John of Wester Inch transferred his assignment to Sir James Muirhead, who thereby became "knight lawful creditor" to the extent of the debt on the death of James Muirhead of Lauchope in December, 1644, and thereby became "Sir James Muirhead of Lauchope." In the final action on it at Glasgow, January 28, 1649, a James Muirhead of Craigtown is given as "cautioner."⁸

Sir James Muirhead of Lauchope, "Knight in the parish of Bothwell," lived until May, 1671, when his son, Claud Muirhead of Lauchope, became executor dative. The new laird of Lauchope presided over the place for ten years, when, in illness, he made his will on November 14, 1681, constituting his next younger

⁶ *Glasgow Commissariat Testaments*, Vols. 19, 28, and 36.

⁷ *Register of Privy Council of Scotland*, Vol. 12, p. 614, also Vol. 9, p. 488; and *Calendar of same*, Vol. 13, 1622-25, p. 343.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

brother, Gavin Muirhead, his executor, and he died during the month, leaving his brother almost sole heir, all being confirmed at Glasgow on January 8, 1685. This senior line became extinct in 1738.

As this sketch has now covered the early period of possible settlement of the family in Virginia, let a glance be taken at what the Moreheads of Lauchope had in their domain: In 1624, on February 12, just two years after James, the elder, died, there was a case in the Services of Heirs (Scotland, Inquisit.) no doubt designed to take care of the assignment to John Muirhead of that year. In this are mentioned lands of Over and Nether Lachoipe (still another spelling); lands of Bolterlandes, Freelands and Auchinloy in the Barony of Bothwell; also of Trinneldyke and Benchmilburne, Barony of "Cambusmethane" ("vide Kirkendbright, Edinburgh, Renfrew, and Linlithgow").

With this birds-eye view of the Moreheads of Lauchope, from the founder to 1685, a period covering the first century of Virginia settlement, it will be well to recur to that earliest will of which James Muirhead of Lauchope, the elder, was executor and note that younger son of his, David Muirhead. He was already of man's estate when his mother died and soon became a writer and notary in Edinburgh, where he, too, had a son, David Muirhead (II), who, as has been said, finally settled in the sheriffdom of Galloway, with his wife Grissell Machalls of Barholm, Galloway being a district including the counties of Wigtown and Kirkendbright. David Muirhead (II) and his wife had children, among whom was their eldest son, David Muirhead (III), who was living in London in 1634 as a merchant, as was a William Morehead, no doubt his brother. He was a contemporary of James Muirhead (III) of Lauchope, and married Anne, daughter of Jacob Hardrett, a jeweller of St. Clement Danes, just "without Temble Barrs, London," and his wife, Mary Prince, who gave them £360 at their marriage. When Mr. Hardrett made his will on August 1, 1631, he made David

MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Muirhead (III) and Martin Hardrett, his brother, his executors. His widow lived in the old home in the Strand. The son-in-law, David Muirhead (III), and his wife, Anne Hardrett, had several children: David Muirhead (IV), "eldest sonne"—implying other sons—and two daughters, Anne and Jane. This latter is from the records of "Blackfryers parish," made in 1634, showing the "auntient Coate Armore belonging to the surname of Mureheade of Lawchope within the Sherifffdome of Clydsdayll in the Kingdome of Scotland, of qwohme (whom) is descended David Murehead, esqr. by a second brother of the said family qwho (who) bears Argent one a bend Dexter azure 3 accorns or as is set forth in the Originalle under the hand and seal of Sr. James Balfour of Kynairds Lyone King of Armes of Scotland."⁸

Unfortunately David Morehead (or Muirhead) of London did not leave a will which gives the names of the younger sons; so that they may have been Charles, John, Stephen, or William, or all these and more; and there is good reason to believe that the "eldest sonne," David, remained in London and that Charles and other younger sons emigrated to the new colony of Virginia; for David, Sr., of London gave his sons every reason to become as interested in the American settlement as he himself became, as will appear later.

But before noting David Muirhead of London's adventures, let a glance be taken at other members of the family in the British Isles: Stirling seems to have been much given to Moreheads, and they were closely related to the above; for example, William Morehead, bailiff of Stirling, who had died before June 2, 1648, had a daughter, "Grisseil," who became the wife of John Livingstone,

⁸ Furnished by Mr. Algar Howard, Windsor Herald, College of Arms, London, E. C. 4. The signature is "Muirhead," just as David Muirhead, merchant of London, himself spelled it. The record being made in 1634, about the time he became extensively interested in settling Virginia, was probably made for his eldest son, David. Occasionally the name is even spelled "Muirheid." To the uninitiated in heraldry, it may be explained that the face of the shield is silver, and across it a left diagonal of blue on which are three gold acorns. A modification of, or rather addition to this will be given later on.

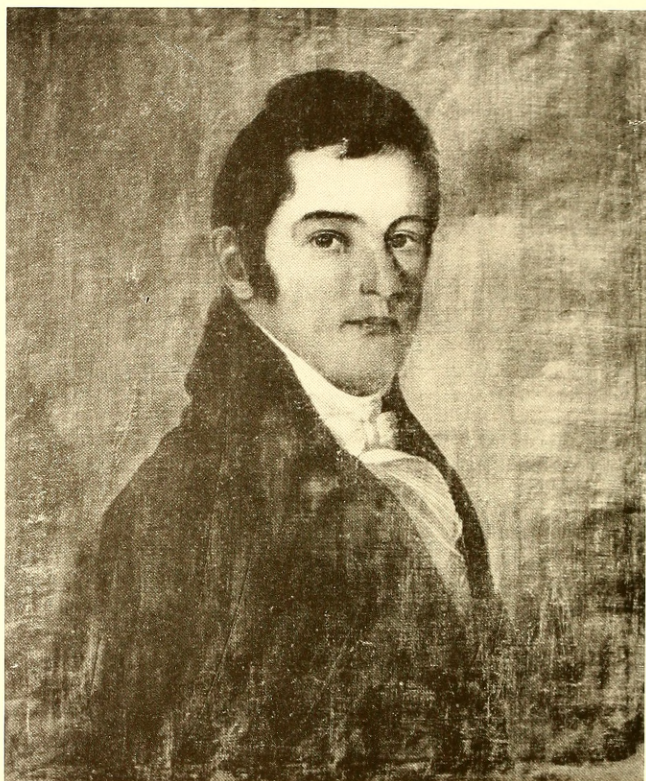
THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

and a son, James Muirhead, also deceased at that date; because John Livingstone, Jr., portioner of Falkirke, was his heir at the same date. On February 27, 1629, almost twenty years before this, Henry Muirhead, Burgess of Stirling, and Jane Wallace (apparently Mrs. Morehead) are grandfather and grandmother of Thomas Muirhead, their heir at that date. Nine years later, 1638, December 8, a James Muirhead of Linbank makes his son, John Muirhead, his heir.⁹

Just the year before the above, there was born in London, 1637, a William Morehead, who became a distinguished divine; was educated at Winchester College and New College, Oxford; received the Master's degree in 1663, and was a fellow from 1658 to 1672, during which time he was incumbent of Bucknell in 1670 and ten years before, on the departure of his uncle, General Monk, for Scotland, he published *Lachrymae Scotiae*. He died in 1692. At this time there lived in Edinburgh another minister, Rev. Dr. Robert Morehead, whose two sons, born there, became famous in the Indian service. Ambrose Morehead (1805-1863) was an official there. He was entered in the civil service in 1832 and restored order there and brought to justice the murderers of Macdonald, the chief collector; was made judge in the Court of Sadr Adalut in 1846; was a member of the Council of the Governor of Madras from 1857 to 1862; was acting-Governor then on two occasions, and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras two years. His brother, Professor Dr. Charles Morehead (1807-1882) F. R. C. P., studied at Edinburgh and Paris, and reached the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the former. He went to India in 1829, where he was the founder, first head, and Professor of Medicine of Grant Medical

⁹ *Services of Heirs, Scotland, Inquisit.* Vol. I, Lanark No. 144, 1479, 1480, 2403, 3462, and 1654.

The editor of this present work has transcripts from various parts of Great Britain containing the names of many more Moreheads. David, the writer and notary, Edinburgh, because he handled so many papers for Muirheads of Lauchope, seems to be identical with David born in Lauchope; but whether so or not, it does not affect the line, for David of Lauchope was father of David of Galloway and grandfather of David of London.

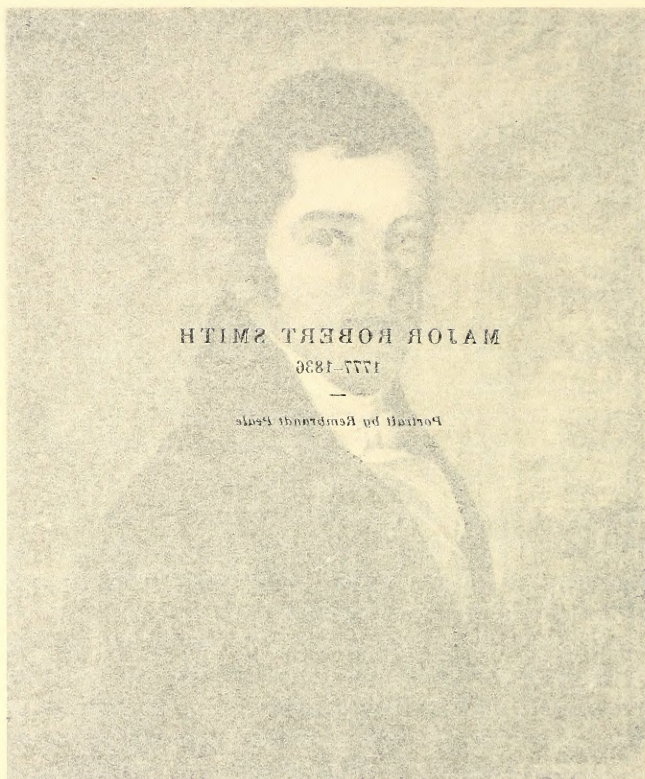


MAJOR ROBERT SMITH

1777-1836

—

Portrait by Rembrandt Peale



MAJOR ROBERT SMITH

1777-1830

Portrait by Rembrandt Peale

MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

College, Bombay, and published *Researches on the Diseases of India in 1856*, C. I. E., 1881. He was brother-in-law of Sir Charles Lowther.

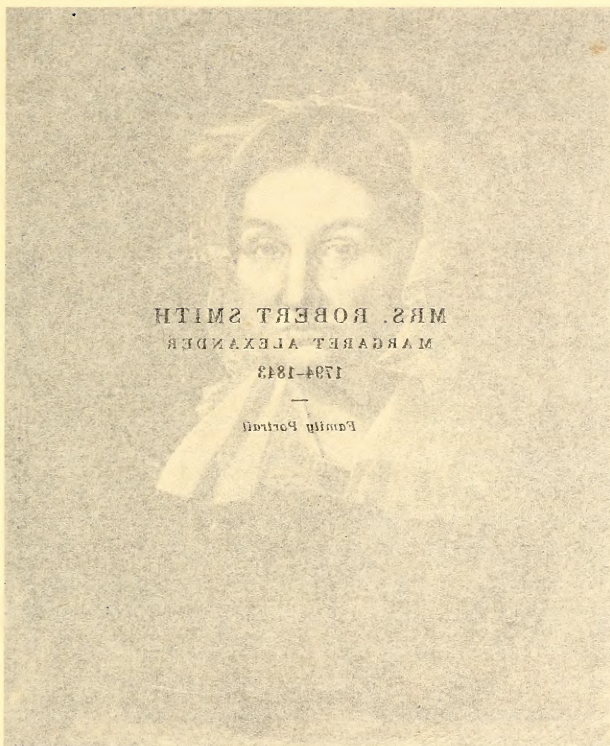
It is interesting to note that James Watt, the famous creator of the steam engine, was the son of a Muirhead. His great-grandfather was a Covenanter who fell in the battle against the Marquis of Montrose, and his grandfather, Thomas Watt, a native of Aberdeenshire, settled in Greenock, below Glasgow near the mouth of the Clyde. His father, James, born in 1699, a shipwright, merchant and builder, was married to Agnes Muirhead, of a branch of the Muirheads of Lauchope, says the author of a *Life of James Watt*, and "lived in happy wedlock with him and died in 1755, aged 52. Her portrait, which is still in existence, well executed in oil colors, seems to justify the encomiums, passed by those who knew her, on the great comeliness of her countenance, and on the great good sense and serene composure of her mind." Her brother, John Muirhead of Loch Lomond, was associated with her husband as a merchant. Her son, the famous James Watt, was taught reading by her, and it is said she often had to reprove him for watching the tea-kettle boil, while he would experiment in condensing the steam in a cup placed over the spout. At fourteen she often took him to Glasgow, where his uncle gave him excellent advantages; and also Professor George Muirhead of the Latin and Oriental Languages chairs. It was through such associations that he later came to be Mathematical Instrument Maker to the University and pursued his wonderful career as an inventor and discoverer. He erected a monument to his father and mother at Greenock, on which he says the latter died "in 1733 aged 50"—which makes a very great discrepancy between that and the date given by James P. Muirhead—according to Rogers' *Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland*.

The Register of the Great Seal of Scotland furnishes some interesting entries from about 1390 for over a century. William Muir-

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

head receives from the Crown a charter of lands in Edinburghshire; and in 1401, on October 20, at Dunbar, when a charter transfer between the Earl of Douglas and Sir John de Snyntoun was made, "William de Murehed" was among the witnesses. This form of expressing the name was also used in a similar case on August 23, 1468, when the King, at the College of Bothville, confirmed a charter of Gawin de Hamiltoun, provost of the collegiate church of Bothville, in the diocese of Glasgow, who "demised in feu farm to Master Robert de Hamiltoun, canon of Glasgow," certain lands in Lanark, and "William de Murehede and Stephen de Murehede" were among the witnesses. At Wigtoun on April 28, 1494, "John Murhed" was a witness, and on February 14, 1486, "George de Murhede" likewise.

In 1490, on October 15, at Edinburgh, when Columbus was preparing to discover a continent on which later generations of Murehids were to find a new home, "Robèrt Murehed of Le Wyndehillis" resigned some lands in the sheriffdom of Roxburgh to his son and heir apparent George, "servant" of the King, and Bishop Robert Murehede of Glasgow and Dean Richard Murehede of Glasgow, Clerk of the Rollo and Register of the Council, were among the witnesses. The following May 14th, at Edinburgh also, Sir Alexander Cunninghame of Polmais, "knight of the lands and barony of Polmais-Cunninghame in the sheriffdom of Stirling," into whose family James Muirhead of Lauchope married, had a charter confirmed by the King with "George Murehede" among the witnesses. Similar records extend through the next half century at least; for instance, on January 20, 1507, the King confirmed a charter of Archbishop Robert Murehede and one witness was "Thomas Muyrheid," a canon of Glasgow, at the university. John Murehede of Bulleis, on March 29, 1502, at Wigtoun, received an assignment of rentals of many lands in that sheriffdom. "Thomas Murehede," rector of Stobo, is later named among the "prebendaries and canons of Glasgow," and as executor to one named



MRS. ROBERT SMITH
MARGARET ALEXANDER
1794-1843

Engraving by J. B. Smith

MRS. ROBERT SMITH
MARGARET ALEXANDER
1794-1843

—

Family Portrait



MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

“Jonet Murehed.” On July 8, 1520, at Glasgow, Sir Robert Murehede, chaplain, is a witness, and in 1531 Alexander Murehede is named as Burgess of Kirkendbright, and four years later a “John Mureheid” is mentioned as rector of Steneker. In 1543 “John Mureheid” of Culreoch has a charter of land confirmed.

Furthermore, in the next century, the Scottish Register of the Privy Council shows some lawsuits and various legal processes in which the “Mureheids” figured. On March 28, 1626, the laird of Lauchope, as Justice, “cautioned” (or put under bond to keep the peace) one William Lokhart. And these Covenanter days caused kirkly revolts, as when, just before November 15, 1627, when it came before Holyrood House, his Majesty’s proposed incumbent of the Kirk of Monkland was barred out by Sir James Kneilland, James Murheid, elder and younger, of Lauchope, James Mureheid, father of Hamiltoun, James Mureheid of Braidisholm, James Mureheid of Shawfute (Shawfoot) and many Hamiltons and others. James, younger, above mentioned (James Muirheid (III), laird of Lauchope from 1622), who married the widow of Lord Sommervell, brought an interesting case before Holyrood House on April 15, 1629. This is given so quaintly and fully in the records that it may be given in full:

iii-141/2. Holyrood House 15 April 1629.

Complaint by James Mureheid of Lawchop as follows:—Umphra Cahowne of Baviie his son-in-law, having married Margaret Somervell, his wife’s daur: and “being anr ordinarie in the compleaners hous and at his table, and als farre respected by him in all kynde of dewteis of love and friendship as possiblie anie man could respect his sone-in-law, and the compleaner reposing als great trust and confidence in him as in anie persoun whatsomever upoun the assurance of a reciproke correspondence of mutuall dewters on his part, he had a full auctoritie over the compleaners hous, and nothing that was thairin was concealed or hid frome him, ye not so muche as his chartour kist.” But abusing this confidence the said Umphra lately “finding the compleaners hous within the burgh of Edinburgh, where he now loodges, quyet and his chartour kist unlocked, he opened the same, taking inspectionn of all

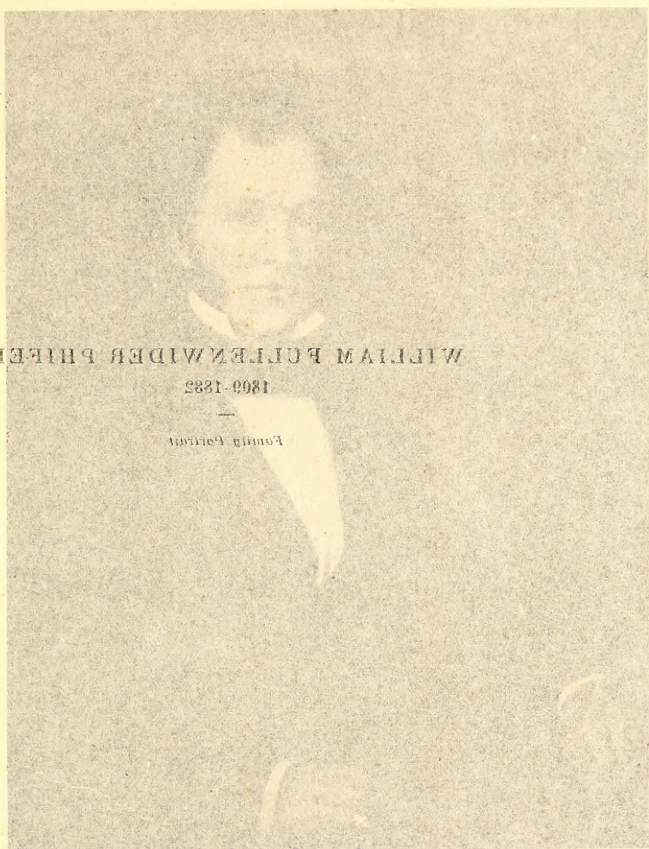
THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

his evidents, letters and papers being thairin," picked out such as he thought would benefit himself and hurt the complainer and carried them away. Amongst others there was "ane booke whairin wes punctuallie writtin and sett doun the haill burdeins and distresses lying upon the living of Somervell, and whair of the compleanor and some other friends of that hous were bound to relevee the Erle of Mar, of the quhilk booke everie page and leaffe was marked and subscryved be the lait Lord Somervell and the said Erle, the abstracting of quhilk booke will draw upon the compleaner and others warrandice of these distresses." When the complainer missed the book, he suspected and challenged his son-in-law about it, who acknowledged he had it, but "upon some frivolous excuses refused redelyverie." Unwilling to enter into process with one "so neerlie linked in strictest bonds of friendship," he tried intreaties and all fair and lawful meand that he could, but without success, and the said Umphra still detains it and others of his write, intending apparently to bring the said warrandice of the Somervell burdens upon him, which is a burden he is not able for, and will ruin his estate and family. Charge having been given to the said Umphra, who compeared, along with the pursuer, and confessed that he had the said book, but denied upon oath having any other of the pursuers evidents, the Lords ordain him to deliver the said book to James Prymrois Clerk of Council, before Saturday next at night that it may remain in his hands and be forthcoming to all parties interested.

Another Mureheid on June 17, 1630, was among several brought before Holyrood House on a charge of "hamesucken," namely, taking one Thomas Kane from his house and holding him prisoner about sixteen miles away for two days; and these days of rapid changes in the Crown often made one side or the other to have a charge of being traitor, technically called "horning," lodged against them, and the Muirheid clan received their share when their party was not on the throne.¹⁰ Nevertheless the lairds of

¹⁰ The Century Dictionary defines "Hamesucken"—In Scots law, the offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling place.

The same authority defines "To put to horn"—An old Scots law to denounce as a rebel or outlaw for not appearing in the Court of Summons. This was done by a Messenger-at-Arms who proceeded to the Cross at Edinburgh, and, among other formalities, gave three blasts upon the horn, by which the person was understood to be proclaimed a rebel to the King for contempt of his authority.



WILLIAM FULLER WITHER PHIFER

1809-1882

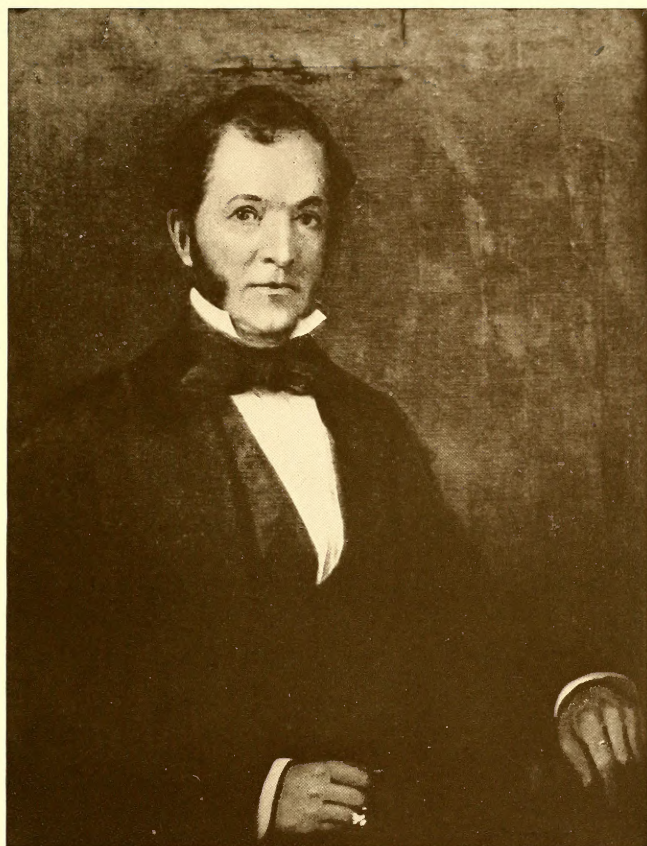
—
Faintly visible

WILLIAM FULLENWIDER PHIFER

1809-1882

—

Family Portrait



MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Lauchope and also of Bredisholm were holders of the Crown's commission as Justices along in 1634 and 1635, when David Muirhead of London was so interested in the new colony of Virginia.

Before leaving these quaint old Scotch records it may be of interest to reprint a few of them. These are from the *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland, Series 2*, as follows:

vi-565. At Edinburgh 31 May 1597.

The King granted to James Muirheid son and heir apparent of James Muirheid of Lauchope and Elizabeth Houstoun his spouse lawful daughter and heir apparent of Patrick Houstoun of Craigtoun the lands of Craigtoun thomebowie and Carnieddon with the mill of Craigtoun etc extending to £10 old extent in the sheriffdom of dumbarton which the said Patrick resigned in their favour in performance of a certain contract and which the King for services rendered to him and his ancestors by the said James the younger and his ancestors and for the payment of a certain fine regranted to the aforesaid persons reserving a liferent to said Patrick and Mariota Flemyng his wife. To hold to the said James the younger and Elizabeth in joint feu and their issue lawfully procreated between them for default to the lawful and next heirs of the said James the younger.

In the same record, vi-1959, there is mention of "Agnes Muirhead spouse of the late John Cleland of Foscan" in 1607, which reminds one of the Agnes Muirhead of the latter part of that century, who was mother of James Watt.

Likewise in a later volume of these records, viii-1942, there appears some transactions in real estate which throw light on the possessions of the Muirhead family and their standing about the time one member of it in London and Edinburgh became interested in the new American colony of Virginia. It follows:

viii-1942. At Halyruidhous 10 March 1632.

The King granted and gave do novo to James Mureheid the younger of Lauchope and his heirs male and assigns the lands of Craigtoun, Thombowie and Carnieddane with the mill of Craigtoun and lands &c. extending to £10. lands of old extent in the sheriffdom of Dumbartane, £10. lands of old extent of Balgreddane, Arraines and Bullies with the tenants &c. in the stewartry of Kircudbright and sheriffdom of Wigtown, which James Mureheid the elder

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

of Laichope resigned also a moiety of the vill. and lands of Eister Quhiteburne and Croftmalloche &c. in the parish of Livingstoun sheriffdom of Linlithgow which said James the elder and Sir George Forrester of Corstorphing resigned &c. all of which the King incorporated in the free barony of Craigtoun &c. reserving to said James the elder the life rent of Balgredane, Arranes and Bullies.

Five years later than the above, or in 1637, the *Register* also gives, in ix-645, a record that shows the proposed union of this famous family with the equally famous one of Lindsay at this early date. It follows:

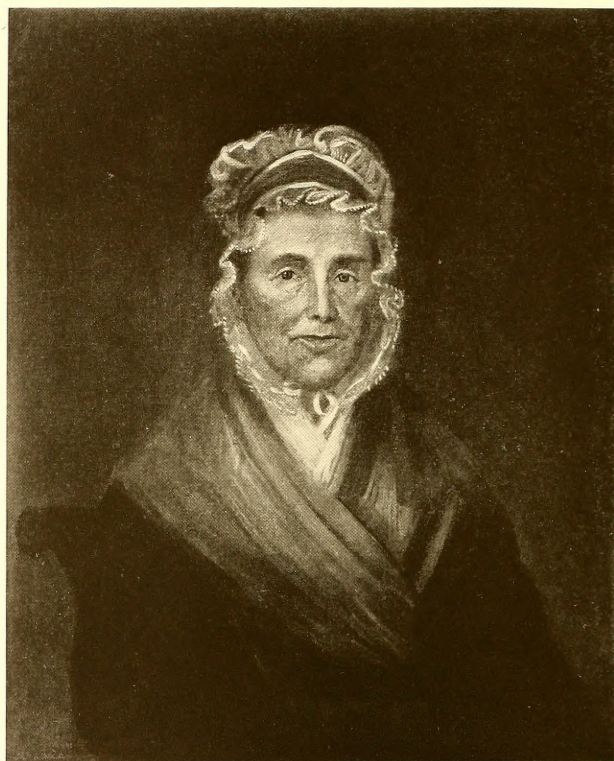
ix-645. At Edinburgh 13 Feb. 1637.

The King granted to James Mureheid lawful and eldest son of James Mureheid feuar of Lawchope and Helen Lindsay his future spouse lawful daughter of Patrick Archbishop of Glasgow the lands of Craigtoun Thombowie and Carnieddan with the mill of Craigtoun, tenants &c. extending to £10. lands of old extent in the sheriffdom of Dumbartane which the said James Mureheid, feuar of Lawchope resigned To hold to said James the younger and Helen in joint feu and the heirs male to be procreated between them, in default to the heirs male of said James.

Then, seventeen years after the above, or 1654, is another record which incidentally mentions the wife of Sir James Muirhead of Lauchope and the many lands in which he and she were interested. It is from the *Register* as before, but in x-259, and here follows:

x-259. Edinburgh 25 Feb. 1654.

The Protector confirms a charter granted by Sir James Muirheid of Laughap Knight, with the consent of Dame Marie Dalyell his spouse, James Muirheid of Craigtowne his eldest lawful son and apparent heir and Allan Muirhead his third lawful son whereby in security of a loan of 6000 merks he disposes to Master Patrick Bell second lawful son to the deceased Patrick Bell, late provost of Glasgow and Marie Campbell his spouse and the longest liver of them two in liferent and conjunct fee &c. &c. the lands of Over and Neather Lachopis, comprehending the rowmes and maillings called Braidlies, the lands rowmes and maillings called Netherlauchop, the lands of Bent, Chaippelhall, Cardorroch, Bellsyd and Cuddidcroft, Bydschaw, Garbellie, Sydrig, and Meirhouse with the corn and waulk mill of Lawchope with the Multures, knaveships, and manor places thereof lying within the parishes of



MRS. JEDUTHAN HARPER

GAZAEL PARKE

1755-1845

—

Family Portrait

MRS. JEDUTHAN HARPER

OXFORD PARK

1755-1845

—
Family Portraits

MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

Bothwell and Schottis and sheriffdom of Lanark &c. Dated 2 February and 20 Maruh (sic) 1654. And the Protector of new grants said lands to said Patrick Bell and Marie Campbell.

Two years later, 1656, when the new colony of Virginia had organized its entire territory into counties, some of which extended to the Pacific Ocean, more of Sir James's transactions in Scotland are recorded in the *Register*, in x-566, and are here given:

x-566. Edinburgh August 14 1656.

The Protector confirms the contract of wadset dated 25 February 1653 made betwixt Sir James Mureheid of Lawchope, Knight, with the consent of Claud Mureheid his eldest son on the one part and William Cullen fiar of Saughes on the other part whereby in security of 9500 merks the said Sir James disposed to said William and his heirs the lands of Greinsyde, Trie, Foulzet, Holmebuss and Westfeild in the parish of Bothwell redeemable on payment of said principal sum, &c.

Let a glance be taken at the original records of the legal warfare between the covenantors and the other side, who were "traitors" or "pardoned," according to the occupant of the throne; for which James Muirhead of Lauchope, Jr., was a commissioner to Parliament for Dumbartonshire in 1633-35, according to the Privy Council *Register* of that date, and Reverend Thomas Muirhead was Moderator of Hamilton presbytery. James of "Braidisholme" was charged with "unlawful convocation" in 1627-8, and John Muirhead of Holleinbus, who had been "horned," was able to ask its suspension in 1630-32. A sight of the record itself, in its ancient linguistic dress of 1572, giving a similar case, follows:

ii-155. At Hammiltoun 3 July 1572.

(It being needful that the traitors and rebels inhabiting the country of Cliddesdale should) be specialie proclamit and notifiit that nane pretend ignorance heirefter; thairfor ordanis letters to be direct to officiaris of armes, Shereffis in that part, chargeing thame to pas to the mercat croces of Lanerk Hammiltoun, Glasgow, and utheris places neidfull and thair be oppin proclamatioun in our Soverane Lordis name and auctoritie command and charge all and sindrie his Hienes liegis and subdittis, that nane of thame tak upoun

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

to resort, supple or intercommon with—James sumtyme Duke of Chastall-arault, (various Hamiltons and others and) *James Mureheid* sumtyme of Lawchope,—or to any of the saidis personis or to thair knowing or notarius servandis, meitt, drink, house and herbery or send or ressave messages or intelligence to or fra thame under the pane of tressoun with certificatioun to thame that failyeis and dois in the contrair, thay salbe repute, haldin, estemit, persewit, puneist and demandit as plane partakeris with the saidis declarit tratouris and rebellis with all rigour in exemple of utheris.

Likewise are given below two others of 1585 and 1591:

733. Holyrood house 6 April 1585.

Order by his Majesty, with advice of his Council, to Claude Hammiltoun, sometime Commendator of Paisley, *James Mureheid* of Lauchop (and other Hamiltons) “and all utheris the said Caludis domesticque servandis or dependaris quhilkis returnit within this realme with him or eftir and standis under the sentence of foirfalture” to retire with all diligence to Abirdene “and thair to tak schip and depart furth of this realme to the partis of France and utheris beyond sey, England and Irland exceptit, betwix this and the first day of Maii nixt to cum, wind and wedder serving” with certification that, if they return to Scotland, England, or Irland, the doom of forfeiture under which they lie shall be rigorously executed upon them.

iv-669. Edinburgh 10 Aug. 1591.

Caution by *James Mureheid* younger of Lawchop and *Mr. Johnne Mureheid* of Bradanhill, as two of the principals and Johnne Hammiltoun younger of Wodhall as surety for them, and by the said principals and surety for *James Mureheid* elder of Lawchop, *Thomas Mureheid* and *Claud Mureheid* his sons; James Mureheid of Braidschaw, James Mureheid of Schawfute and Johnne Mureheid in Glasgow that James Crauford of Kipbyre, James Craufurd his son and Thomas Craufund his brother shall be harmless of the said persons, under the penalties following viz: Mureheid elder of Lawchop £1000, Johnne Mureheid 1000 merks; James Mureheid 1000 merks, Mureheid younger of Lawchop £500; Mureheid of Braidschaw 500 merks and each of the others £500.

It is unfortunate that many other records are not more complete. The difficulty in identifying David Muirheid of London and Edinburgh with David, the writer, of Edinburgh, might then be settled one way or the other. David, of London, died in 1642, and might

MRS. ROBERT LINDSAY

LETITIA HARRIS

1785-1835

Portrait of

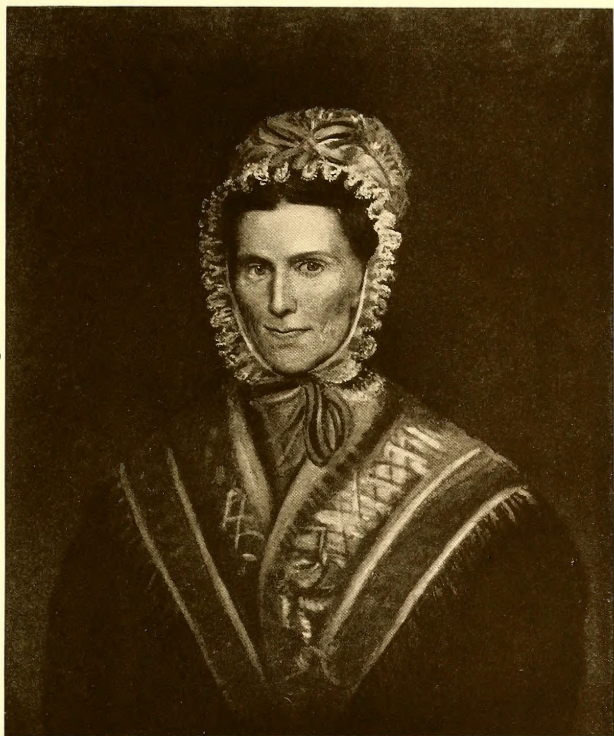
MRS. ROBERT LINDSAY

LETITIA HARPER

1785-1835

—

Family Portrait



MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

easily have been David, the writer, who had a son Arthur on November 7, 1596; a son John on April 27, 1600; a son William, October 26, 1602; a son Richard, December 8, 1609; and a daughter Euphanie on November 28, 1612, by his wife Marioun Lowson; but Anne Hardrett might as easily have been his second wife, by whom he had an "eldest sonne," David, whose age is not known, but who must have been born elsewhere than near St. Ann's, Blackfriars, and apparently at a much earlier period than three brothers, William, James, and John, who were born respectively in 1634, 1637, and 1641, and two sisters, Anne and Jane. And it is not known whether, by each wife, he might not have had other children. As has been said, however, whether these two are the same or not does not affect the fact of David of London's descent from the house of Lauchope, nor does it disprove the probable identity of Charles Morehead of the Northern Neck as a younger son of David of London, who might as easily have an elder and a younger set of children, as did Charles Morehead himself.

In England, too, there were some other Moreheads: the wills give Anne Morehead of Badshot, Surrey, as deceased in 1663, and also a William and an Anne of the same in 1667 and 1670. William Morehead of St. Giles died, and his wife was made administratrix on October 11, 1698. Stephen Morehead of St. Pauls, Middlesex, mariner, is mentioned in 1689-90.¹¹ Some one of the William Moreheads is mentioned as forwarding a note from Sir George Douglas to Secretary Windebank, dated August 15, 1653, no doubt the one in India.¹² A William Morehead of about 1790—whether European or American is not known—had a book-plate, of which a reproduction is given. In addition to the previously mentioned coat of arms, the shield has near the center of its top line a gold star; lying in the upper edge of the shield is a rolled banner

¹¹ *Wills*, 1634 to 1700.

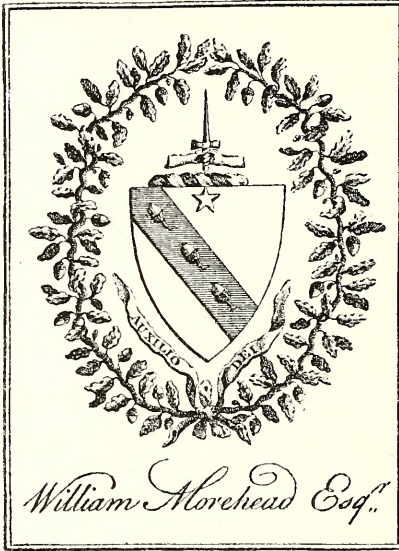
¹² *State Papers, Domestic*, Charles I, Vol. 244, No. 63, Aug. 15, 1653, Lombard St., London. William Morehead, Esq., of Cavendish Square, London, died in 1766.—*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1766, page 295.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

showing white and green stripes, above which two hands (showing part of forearm) hold a sword upright. The whole is nearly enclosed by a wreath of green oak leaves and golden acorns, the two branches being tied at the bottom with a golden ribbon, whose

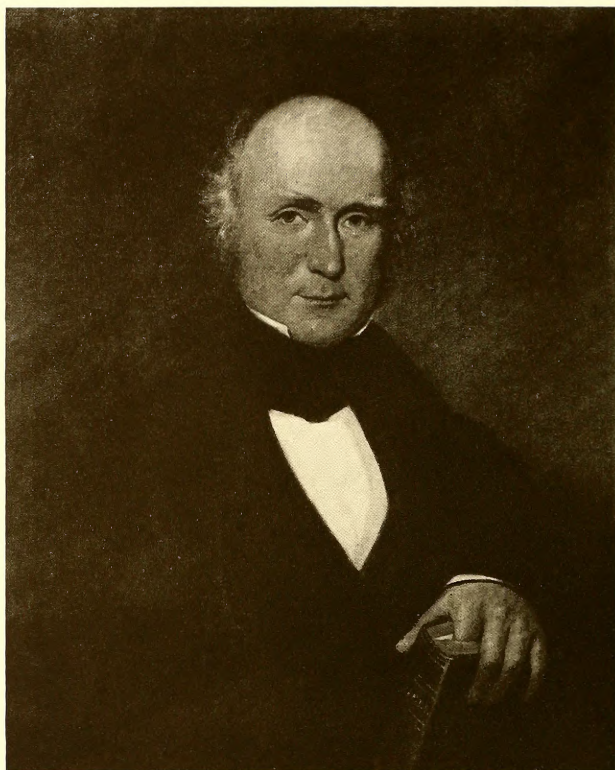
streamers, upward, within the wreath and one either side of the silver shield, bear the words *Auxilio Dei*. Below, all in script, is "William Morehead Esq^r."¹³

While speaking of the Morehead coat of arms, the *Times-Dispatch* of Richmond, Virginia, in the issue of March 29, 1908, in a regular column devoted to such subjects, is authority for description of still another modification of the Morehead arms. The technical description follows: "Argent, on a bend, azure, three



acorns, or, in chief a man's heart, ppr., within a fetterlock, sable, the whole surrounded with an oak wreath, ppr., acorned or. Crest—Two hands conjoined, grasping a two-handed sword, ppr. Motto—*Auxilio Dei* (by divine aid)"—which, being interpreted, describes a silver shield, crossed by a left diagonal of blue on which are three gold acorns; above which, instead of a gold star, is a man's heart within a black D-shaped (letter turned on its flat side) open lock (technically called fetterlock, because anciently used to fetter horses) and around which is the oak-leaf-and-acorn wreath within the upper space of the shield. The crest above the shield needs no

¹³ Original in possession of Major John Motley Morehead, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, 30 E. Forty-second Street, New York.



REVEREND AND HONORABLE JOHN KERR
1782-1842

—
Portrait by G. C., 1833

BEVEREND AND HONORABLE JOHN KERR

1782-1812

London W. G. C. 1832

MOREHEADS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

further description. The editor of the column adds: "Here is an escutcheon which will puzzle the student of heraldry to interpret, and yet it is said that it fully describes the various characteristics of this (Morehead) family in their boldness and bravery and open-hearted aspirations for the cause of religion and civilization wherever they have been."¹⁴

Moreheads also went to Ireland, where, at Belfast, was born John Moorehead (Moorhead and Morehead spellings may be found), who was educated in Scotland as a Presbyterian minister, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, as part of a group of that body from north Ireland in 1718. On the establishment of the Federal Street Presbyterian Church there in 1727, Rev. John Moorehead was made its first pastor, and was ordained March 21, 1730. Federal Street had been named "Long Lane" previously, and when Rev. Moorehead died in 1773, a ballad of 1774 referred to him as the "Long Lane Teague," the last name being a popular name for an Irishman. A sermon on his death had as its subject "An Israelite Indeed." Among his children was a John Moorehead who died on June 15, 1836, aged seventy-six. A Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin and Sarah Moorehead lived at Salem in 1740; and on January 27, 1850, there died at Malden, Massachusetts, Mrs. Ann Crossington, aged eighty, "last of the grand-children of Rev. John Moorehead, first pastor of the Federal Street Church, Boston." Doubtless from this line have sprung many of the northern families of that name, possibly such men as Governor John Henry Moorhead of Nebraska; this book, however, is a tale of the Moreheads of Virginia and North Carolina and their forebears in the British Isles.¹⁵

¹⁴ This writer follows Crozer in his error regarding Hening's *Statutes* referring to the first Charles Morehead of 1630, and his wife, Jane, this Charles not being the first and Jane not being his wife, or possible to be. It is to be hoped his heraldry is more accurate, for he does not give his authority. Charles R. Morehead, Esq., of El Paso, Texas, on his book's cover uses this design, except that he puts the oak-wreath, as in the case of the book-plate of 1790 (c). He quotes the *Times-Dispatch* as his authority, but interprets the form differently from the paper's illustrator of the article, as noted above.

¹⁵ It may be noted that the first census of the United States, 1790, contains the Morehead name under many of its various spellings.

II

DAVID MOREHEAD OF LONDON

DAVID MOREHEAD of London, a merchant, was drawn into promotion of Virginia settlement in the following manner: On March 22, 1628, Captain William Claiborne was commissioned Secretary of State for the new colony, under Governor John Harvey. He had already been commissioned by Governor Yeardley on April 27, 1627, to explore and settle new parts of Virginia, whose bounds at that time were vast and vague. For some reason, doubtless the internal difficulties in Virginia, Captain Claiborne and his friends thought best to get a commission from the King, which was done on May 16, 1631.¹ These friends were then enlisted—men of capital—to finance it, the first of whom, according to one authority, were William Cloberry, merchant, who had a two sixths share; Maurice Thompson, also a merchant, who had lived in Virginia for a while; John de la Barre and Simon Sturgis, each of whom, with Captain Claiborne,

¹ *Calendar of State Papers* (British), Colonial, 1574–1660, p. 208; and same, 1677–1680, Amer. West Ind., pp. 28–9. At p. 129 of the former, a record seems to indicate that Cloberry, John de la Barre, and David Morehead were partners in 1631; but as most of these records are of later legal action and these partners' claims were in the name of that first commission, the statement would merely be from a legal, not historical narrative, point of view: *e.g.*, on p. 191 of the same, wherein it says, October, 1634, that Cloberry, de la Barre, and David Morehead discovered and purchased the Isle of Kent from the natives "by means of" Claiborne. The earliest mention of David's activity is (*State Domestic Papers* (not Colonial), Charles I, Vol. 10, No. 139, London) that he received a warrant to purchase on November 28, 1625, "20,000 weight of gunpowder in England and to transport the same into Scotland for defense of that Kingdom." David Morehead was a resident of both London and Edinburgh.

DAVID MOREHEAD OF LONDON

had a one sixth share. The captain set out for Kecoughtan, now Hampton, his headquarters, about May 24, 1631, in the ship *Africa*; and soon after went up the Chesapeake Bay to a big island about fifteen miles long by five wide, near the eastern shore, nearly opposite the present site of Annapolis. He purchased the Indian rights and took possession with some settlers and supplies. In the course of the next few years they sent out several vessels—the *Defense*, the *James*, the *Revenge*, the *John and Barbara*, and the *Sara and Elizabeth*—with some 105 “men servants,” as they are called.²

Then, in 1632, Lord Baltimore, who had been unsuccessful in his colonization plans up about Newfoundland, came to Virginia and, becoming pleased with the upper Chesapeake part of it, applied for a charter to the King. It was opposed by the owners of the biggest island,—which Captain Claiborne and his companions had named the Isle of Kent,—because it was so plainly within the new charter. In November, 1633, Sir John Wolstenholme and other planters, with Captain Claiborne, presented the case of Kent Island and asked that Lord Baltimore go elsewhere. In February, 1634, however, Leonard Calvert arrived at Old Point with a colony and was soon settled in the upper Chesapeake Territory, now called Maryland.

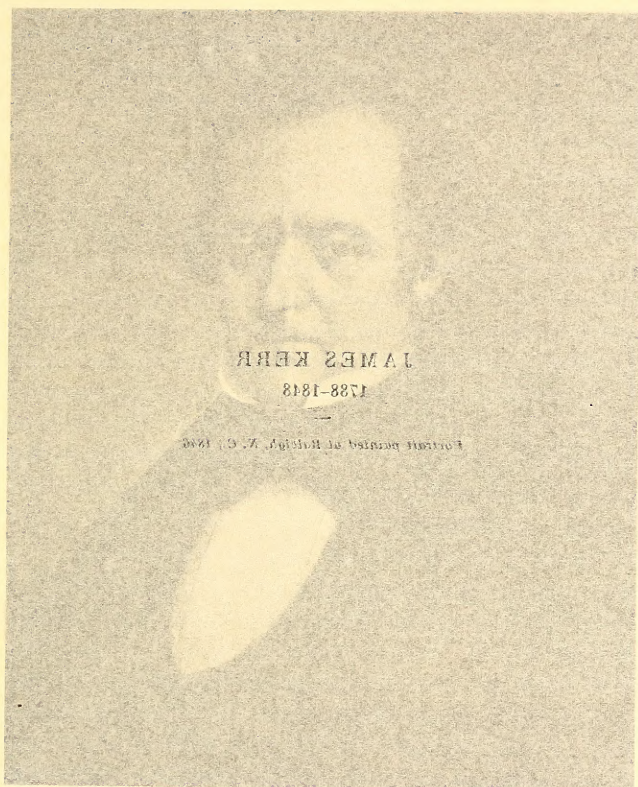
This situation led to a change in ownership of Kent Island shares, so that before October, 1634, Clobery and David Morehead had bought out Maurice Thompson and Sturgis, Clobery now owning one half. Thompson, Clobery, de la Barre, and Morehead petitioned the King in October, above mentioned, against the course of Lord Baltimore, who was taking aggressive measures to reduce Kent Island to obedience under Maryland; and on October 8, 1634, the King, who ordered an investigation, directed Lord Baltimore not to further molest “our loving subjects,” Clobery, Barre, and Morehead, but to await legal adjudication. The struggle for this

² *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Vol. II.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

greatest of the Chesapeake Islands continued unabated, and Captain Claiborne and Governor Calvert fought over it to destruction and bloodshed on land and on the waters of the bay.

While this is in progress, it is desirable to see just what was happening on the Virginia mainland that may have a bearing on the future of the Morehead family. The activity of Baltimore produced a like vigor in Virginia. Heretofore, her settlements had been detached ones on the several peninsulas caused by the bay, and Hampton Roads, and her several estuarial rivers: that formed by the Chesapeake and ocean on the eastern shore; that in the Norfolk regions; that between the James and York rivers; that between the York and Rappahannock; and, finally, that between the latter river and the Potomac, the last one to be settled. Naturally, too, the river transportation made the settlements center about each river and so divide each peninsula through its whole length toward the back country as far and as fast as settlement took place. And, in 1634, the territory covered by these settlements was divided into eight counties: that on the eastern shore peninsula, Accomac; that below the mouth of the James became Isle of Wight County; that at the foot of the James-York peninsula was Elizabeth City County, with Old Point and what is now Hampton; back of this the peninsula was cleft into two counties, Warwick, on the north shore of the James River, and York, on both sides of the York River; then, above Warwick, on both sides of the James, was James City County; then, above that county, also on both sides of the James, was Charles City County; and, finally, up the same river, in the present Richmond County, was Henrico County, also on both sides. It will thus be seen how little of the Rappahannock and Potomac regions was settled in 1634. Activity in Maryland, however, led to locations there and creation of a new county within ten years, namely, Northumberland, at least as early as the winter of 1644-5, and it probably covered all in the northernmost peninsula and along the south shore of the Rappahannock.

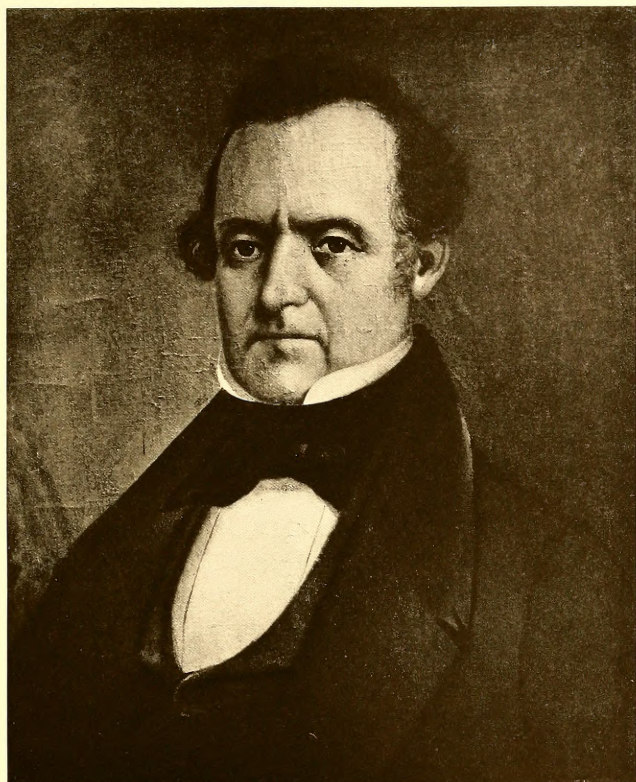


JAMES KERR

1788-1848

—

Portrait painted at Raleigh, N. C., 1846



DAVID MOREHEAD OF LONDON

The exact fact of the latter and even the exact date of the county's formation are not known.

During that decade, however, the contest over Kent Island was proceeding with utmost bitterness. Meanwhile, early in 1637, de la Barre's Kent Island share was bought up by one Captain George Evelin, who was sent out from London with discretionary authority, as some evidence seems to show, and, as some other evidence suggests, as an agent who bought in at the instance of Lord Baltimore. At any rate, Baltimore ordered Captain Evelin to secure Kent Island representation to the St. Maries Assembly on January 25, 1637; and in November of the same year he was made first Commander of Kent Island by Lord Baltimore. Maryland's course on January 2, 1638, in ordering the property of Claiborne, Cloberry, and Morehead attached, for appearance at court in February, seems to lend plausibility to Evelin as a Baltimore agent; and yet, on the following April 22, he ceased to be Commander. On July 14 following, Cloberry and others appealed to the Crown and David Morehead handed the King's order to Lord Baltimore, in the presence of his associates, and demanded that the latter send orders by the fleet, then about to leave Gravesend for the Chesapeake, that persecution of the Isle of Kent settlers cease, pending adjudication. Baltimore replied that he would see the King first.³ The result was that on January 2, 1639, Lord Baltimore issued warrants for Claiborne, Cloberry, and Morehead, as sole usurping partners, ordering all property attached by St. Maries court.⁴ Claiborne was convicted at that court, but nothing is said as to the two others. This is the last record of this kind in which David Morehead appears, although at least one other case of property losses came before the Admiralty Court in London, in which a verdict in favor of Morehead, Cloberry, and Claiborne was given for the loss of 40,000 pipestaves. This was given on October 16, 1645, three years after

³ *Calendar of State Papers* (British), Colonial, 1677-1680, p. 33; also 1574-1660, p. 280.

⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 32-33.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

his death.⁵ In one of these correlated cases, namely, one by Claiborne against his partners, in 1639, David Morehead answers the libel against himself on June 21, 1639, and signs it "D. Muirhead"; but in all other cases in these records and elsewhere it is universally spelled "Moorehead" or "Morehead"—which proves that the original name was "Muirhead" and was modified to Morehead by both the public and the family. Claiborne had continued the fight with Baltimore, and even Evelin, and had caused a rebellion in Kent Island and Maryland, so that Lord Baltimore declared an embargo against the island on January 16, 1646. On the restoration, however, Baltimore issued a general amnesty to the Kent inhabitants, who yielded on April 15, 1647. Some left the island and went to Virginia, and some remained unreconstructed. The last echo of the great contest, so far as the records show, came with a petition of Captain Claiborne to the King as late as March 13, 1677, in which he gives depositions of witnesses to show that, about the middle of May, 1637, Cloberry and Morehead, who had called him to London, had already given Captain Evelin power of attorney to act for them in making peace with Lord Baltimore's government.⁶ At any rate, Kent Island was reduced to submission on January 16, 1647, and it remains to be seen whether David Morehead's descendants had any more to do with the settlement of Virginia, or whether they were compensated for the losses in that colony, for David Morehead himself died in September, 1642.⁷

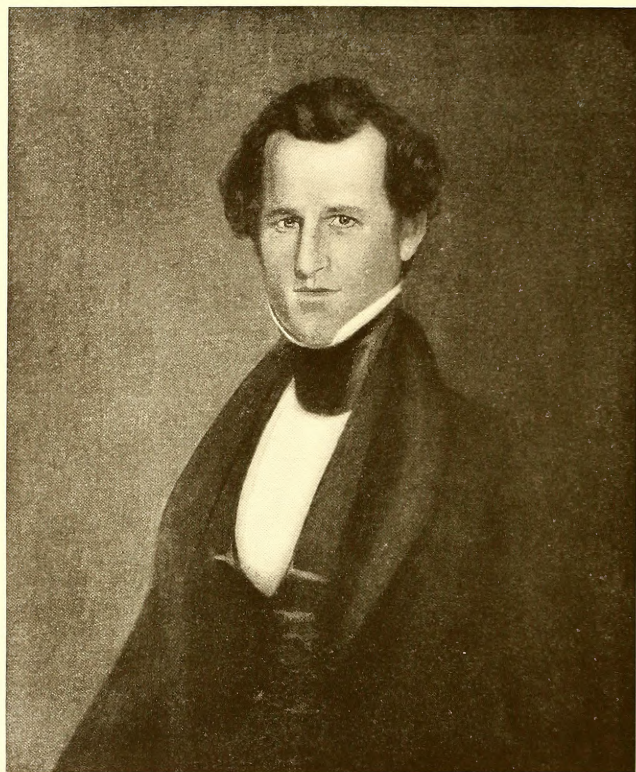
⁵ Transcript in MSS. in the Maryland Historical Society. Cloberry, in one of these cases, says his old partners got so discouraged that he bought them out and sold to Morehead and de la Barre and Evelin, and they sent Evelin out to strengthen the situation and help Claiborne.

⁶ *Maryland Archives*, Vol. V, page 170 *et seq.*

⁷ His will (dative) and inventory in *Edinburgh Testaments*, Vol. 60, is dated September 2, 1643, and gives the name of his wife as Anna Hardrett, his sole executrix, his death occurring in September soon after the will was made. The record follows:

"2nd September 1643 The Testament Dative and Inventory of the goods &c, pertaining to umquhile David Muirheid, merchant at London, who died in September 1642. Given up by Anna Hardrett, *alias* Muirheid his relict spouse and only executrix dative decerned to him.

"Debts due by the King and the Commissioners of H. M. Treasury of Scotland,



THOMAS DICKSON CONNALLY

1812-1846

—

Family Portrait

THOMAS DICKSON CONNALLY

1812-1848

Young Portrait

DAVID MOREHEAD OF LONDON

It will be well, in view of that probability, to observe the course of settlement, indicated by county organization, on the Virginia mainland. The records, sometimes imperfect at this early date, show that the earliest new counties organized, after the original eight of 1634, were apparently Upper and Lower Norfolk, known to be in existence in 1643—nine years later—and Northumberland, also known to be in existence as early as February, 1645,—eleven years later.⁸ Whether this latter county was made from York or created anew, or whether it covered all of the northernmost peninsula—Northern Neck, as it was commonly called—and also the south shore of the Rappahannock River, is not positively known; but it seems to have been created out of York County and to cover the territory mentioned. It would also be the nearest to Kent Island, by water, of any part of Virginia; and might naturally attract such Kent Island settlers as sought new property on the Virginia mainland, and attract their friends in future. It will be observed that this county was created about the time of the closing of the Kent Island contest in favor of Maryland. It is also notable that within five years from 1647, the date of Kent Island's final reduction, namely, in 1652 and 1653, four counties were organized: Surrey, the south side of James River and James City County; Gloucester, 1652, the north side of York River and County; Lancaster, 1652, on both sides of the Rappahannock; and finally, Westmoreland, 1653, out of the upper Northumberland, on the Potomac.⁹ This makes three of

Charles Alexander, lawful son to William Earl of Stirling and the late George Douglas D.D., John Jowsie merchant burgess of Edinburgh, Mr. John Nisbett son to Mr. William Nisbett minister at Tarbolton, Alexander Brown younger merchant burgess of Edinburgh, Lillias Wood and Mr. John Foullar, Gentleman resident at Paris her husband, John Earl of Mar, John Wilkie younger lawful son to John Wilkie of Foulden, and the said John Wilkie elder, Alexander Glen merchant in Rotterdam Sum of said debts—48,504-14-8d.

Francis McHutchone is cautioner."

Claiborne and Kent Island in Maryland History, by De Courcy Thom, Esq., published by the Eastern Shore Society of Baltimore, 1915, is a most luminous tale of Kent Island episodes.

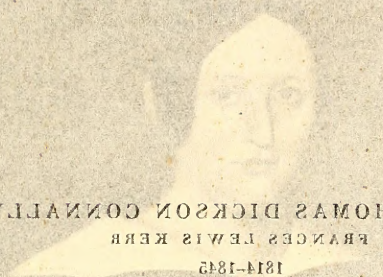
⁸ In 1643 Upper Norfolk's name was changed to Nansemond.

⁹ Sussex was created in 1654 out of the south part of Surrey.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

the four on the two northernmost peninsulas, nearest to the Kent Island region. Two years later, 1654, New Kent was taken off of Upper York County, on both sides of the river; and less than four years later—date not certain—Upper Lancaster, on both sides of the Rappahannock, was made a new county and given that stream's name, showing still more unusual settlement on the two northern peninsulas.¹⁰ It was not until 1675 that the south side of Lancaster was erected into the county of Middlesex—the only counties erected between 1675 and 1699, except the trio in 1691 and 1692, namely, Princess Anne in 1691, out of Norfolk, and Richmond and Essex on either side of the Rappahannock, displacing the county of that name, in 1692. Richmond covered more than the south half of that great peninsula found between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, extending, as it did, far up beyond tide-water into the Piedmont Region and at least to the Blue Ridge, while Stafford bordered the Potomac, above Westmoreland, to a similar limit. The next change in this Northern Neck, as it was called, was in 1720, when Richmond County's western limits were even with Westmoreland, because of the erection of the upper part into King George, which, with Stafford as its fellow, covered the "Neck" to the Blue Ridge. With this view of the county development in the Northern Neck, between the Rappahannock and Potomac, coincident with the loss of Kent Island by the Morehead-Clobery Company, the probabilities are that, since it has been known that John Morehead of Fauquier County, who died in 1768, was also a citizen of Prince William before 1759, and it has lately been discovered that he was a citizen of King George County before 1730 and as early as 1726, the family would naturally be found lower down on the Northern Neck, especially as

¹⁰ Some thirty-five years later, when this county was divided into two new ones, Essex and Richmond, south and north sides respectively, in 1692, the old name disappeared. The year before, King and Queen County, on both sides of the Mattaponi River, was cut out of upper New Kent; and the year before that, little Mathew was erected on the northern prong of Gloucester.



MRS. THOMAS DICKSON CONNALLY
FRANCES LEWIS KERR
1811-1845

—
Family Portrait

MRS. THOMAS DICKSON CONNALLY
FRANCES LEWIS KERR
1814-1845

—
Family Portrait



DAVID MOREHEAD OF LONDON

family tradition says the first of the name, Charles Morehead, came to Virginia in 1630.¹¹

So far as can be determined from the material accessible, it is evident that the Muirhead direct line began as a clan in Clydesdale before 1122; they were prominent in Church and State, like Bishop Muirhead of Glasgow in 1468, and Dr. Richard Muirhead, who was Secretary of State in 1494, ten years after Richard III is said to have created the first knight, Sir William Muirhead (I) of Lauchope; James IV knighted his son, Sir William (II) of Lauchope, who died in 1506; his son, John Muirhead (I) of Lauchope, celebrated by Scott in his ballad *The Laird of Muirhead*, died on Flodden Field in 1513; his son, John Muirhead (II) of Lauchope, had a son James Muirhead (I) of Lauchope, whose son, James Muirhead (II) of Lauchope, was among the unsuccessful Covenanter rebels who were proclaimed exiles in 1579, and thereby practically ruined the family estates, and was for the last thirty years of his life placed under bonds, given by his son, James Muirhead (III), and other relations, and died in 1622 at an advanced age; James Muirhead (III) of Lauchope was the last of his sons to own Lauchope; a younger son, David Muirhead (I), born at Lauchope House, had a son, David Muirhead (II), who settled in the sheriffdom of Gallo-way; his son, David Muirhead (III), became a famous London and Edinburgh merchant and investor and colonizer of Virginia lands in the 1630's, and died in 1642; and, finally, his younger son, Charles Muirhead or Morehead (I), became a citizen of the new colony of Virginia about 1630, and some time near the death of his father settled in the Northern Neck in that colony and became the founder of his line, the story of which is next to receive attention.

¹¹ *Virginia County Records*, Vols. VII and VIII, p. 130. In 1772 the longitudinal division of the peninsula by King George and Stafford counties was superseded by the present cross-section division,—information that will save much confusion to those who have occasion to trace the movement of people to the back country. This subject is well handled in a new book by J. H. Claiborne on *William Claiborne of Virginia*, and, on p. 126, he states that Claiborne was compensated for his Kent Island losses with over 20,000 acres in Virginia. It may be safely assumed that his partners were likewise compensated.

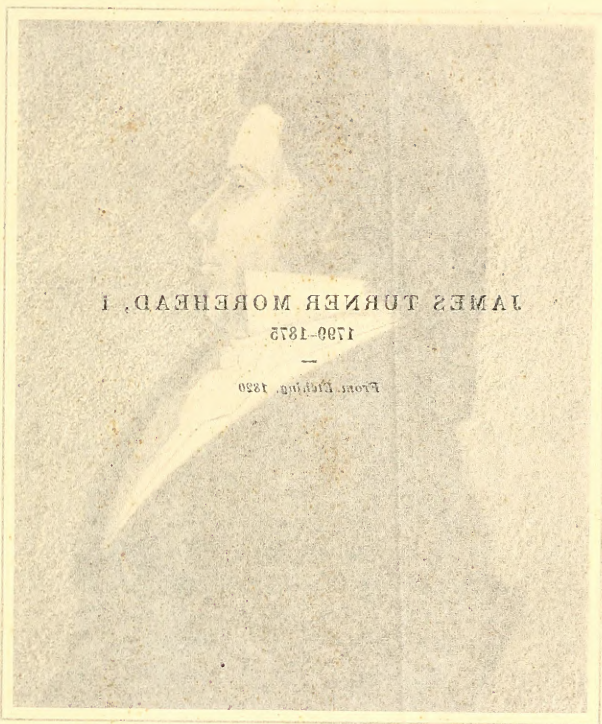
III

THE MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN NECK, VIRGINIA

IF, as family tradition asserts, the first Morehead to come to Virginia was Charles Morehead in 1630, the probabilities are that he was a son of David, and settled at Kecoughtan (Keco-tan'), the seat of William Claiborne's activities, and possibly as his merchant father's representative—indeed possibly a merchant factor, as Maurice Thompson himself was for a time. And it might very naturally be this association with Claiborne which drew David into the enterprise resulting in ownership and loss of the Isle of Kent; or, which is quite as probable, Charles' disgust with Claiborne and Kecoughtan, on the failure of that enterprise and the disorders growing out of it.

At any rate, if Charles came over when he was of age, as was so frequently the custom, then, in 1645, when it became evident that the Kent Island project would soon collapse and the new county embracing even more than that rich peninsula between the great and beautiful Potomac and the Rappahannock and Chesapeake, called *Northumberland*, but more familiarly known then and since as the Northern Neck, he would be fifteen years older, or thirty-six, and probably married. If he located up there, so did a remarkable number of what became the first families of Virginia,—the Washingtons, the Lees, the Marshalls, and many others.

But the first positive record of Charles Morehead in Northumberland County, which covered all the northern peninsula and the

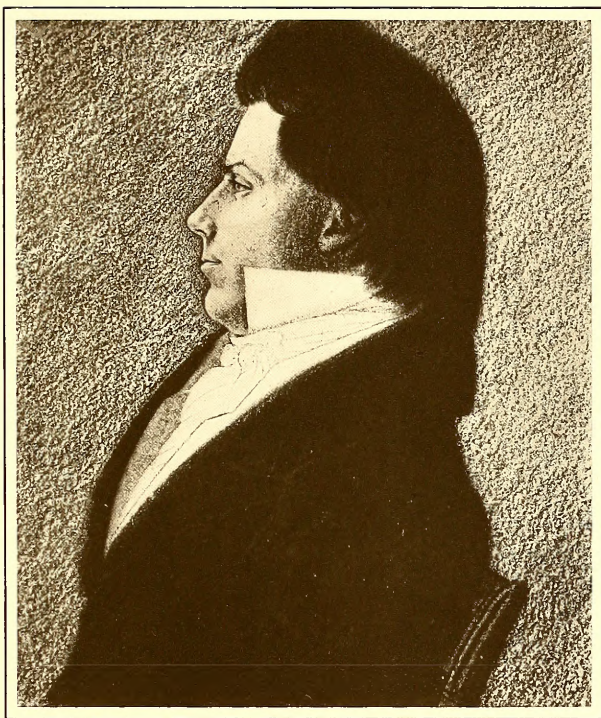


JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, I

1799-1875

—

From Etching. 1820



MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN NECK, VIRGINIA

middle one down to the Piankatank River, is a suit he brought in the new county seat on December 22, 1692, when, according to the above supposition, he would be eighty-three years old. This was a case in which a servant, one Charles Nowland, on the previous November 2, had covenanted to serve four years, but one Peter Flynt, for whom he was working, refused to give him up. The suit resulted, on February 16, 1693, in a verdict that the servant should at once be delivered and the defendant pay costs and execution.¹ These cases show that he lived in the Great Wicomico (accent on *com*) region. There were other cases: March 21, 1694-5, in which a suit against him failed; one of July 16, 1696, which he appealed; one of October 20, 1699, in which he was sued as security for Marmaduke Thompson, and ordered to pay 144 pounds of tobacco, the currency of the day; also proceedings on April 19, 1700, when a boy negro was adjudged in court to be eleven years old; one case in which he fought a suit by a Captain Warner for 1083 pounds of tobacco from January 23, 1701, to July 17, 1702, and won. He was on the grand jury as "one of the most able and discreet" men of the county, January 23 of the latter year; while on October 23 of the same year he won another, and still another on March 18, 1702-3.

But he ceased to fight two years later, soon after which, on July 18, 1705, his will was probated by his sons, William and Charles Morehead.² Before proceeding with his family, it will be well to note that a John Morehead was brought over by John Symons of Nansemond County in 1656, on the plan then in vogue for increasing settlement, that any one who secured a new colonist should receive 50 acres of land; and so also was a Samuel Morehead added to the Maryland population in 1662.³ Of the latter nothing is known, but, in view of the fact that within a year after the death

¹ *Court Order Book*, 1678-1698, p. 616.

² *Court Order Book*, 1699-1713, p. 340.

³ *Green's Early Virginia Immigrants*, p. 231; and Maryland Land Office Index, Book 7, folio 464.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

of Charles Morehead (I), the executor of the will of John Morehead of Northumberland County asked for appraisers of his estate on March 21, 1705-6, and that the executor was one Richard Hull, it would appear as if this were that John and that he was a brother of Charles and had no family. Furthermore it is also known that Captain George Eskridge brought over to Northumberland at this time, in a company of twenty-one new settlers, a Charles Morehead, who is mentioned as coming on the same day that the John Morehead appraisement was brought up; but he was presumably a rather young man, and there is nothing more known of him.⁴

Returning now to the death of Charles Morehead (I), in 1705, it must be admitted that, if he is considered as the first of 1630, he must probably have been married twice. For William and Charles were his older children, and four years after his death, Charles, "in behalf of the younger children, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, John and Winifred Morehead, the younger children of Charles Morehead, deceased," petitioned for a division of the estate between them and the mother, whose given name is not known; and it was so ordered on February 16, 1709-10, *i.e.*, 1710. Among these "younger children," come to maturity about 1710, is John Morehead, who, if in the neighborhood of twenty-one years, as this proceeding indicates, and now a citizen of Northumberland County, would naturally be the citizen of King George County, who, in 1726, bought land of Henry Casly, was later, in 1730, a citizen of Prince William, and in 1759 a citizen of Fauquier, until he died in 1768.⁵ The only thing that prevents absolute proof of it is, that eight months after that petition, in February, 1710, was made in court, a fire, in October, destroyed many of the county records and among them the wills and such

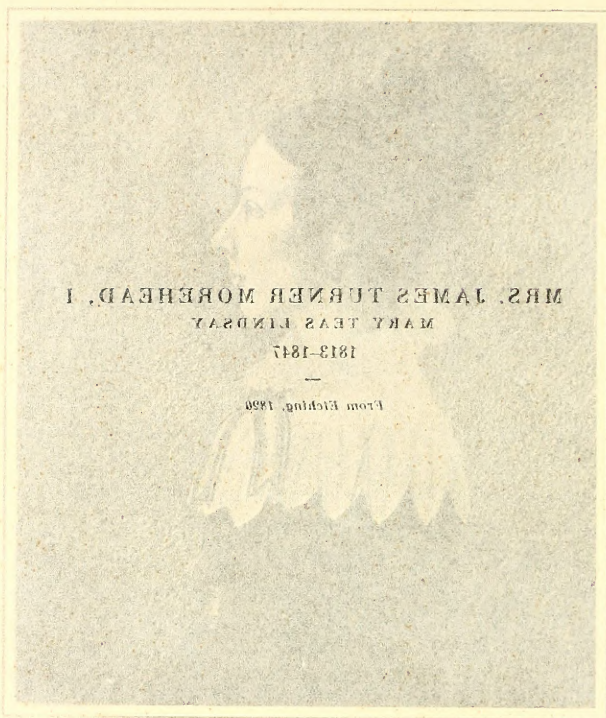
⁴ Where authorities are not given, *Court Order Books*, of the date given, are to be understood.

⁵ He it was who, on September 26, 1730, sent Joseph Hudnall a power of attorney, for some purpose, which was witnessed by Samuel and William Blackwell.



MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, I
MARY TEAS LINDSAY
1813-1847

—
From Etching, 1820



MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD. I
MARY TEAS LINDSAY
1813-1847

From Kipling, 1850

MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN NECK, VIRGINIA

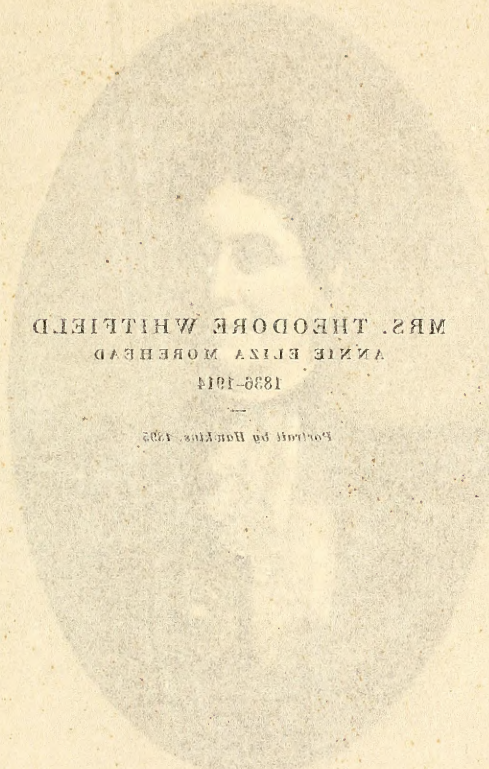
books as would have had the necessary details not in the *Court Order Books*, which were preserved. The conditions surrounding all these characters furnish a proof that would be difficult to contest. The Morehead problem has, therefore, been solved as nearly as known facts can solve them, and with this establishment of the time of John Morehead of Northumberland, King George, Prince William and Fauquier counties, attention may now be turned to the rest of the family in the Northern Neck, none of whose descendants bearing the name now live there, it is said.

Of the older brothers of John Morehead of Fauquier, William seems not to have married. On November 12, 1726, he deeded a piece of land on Great Wicomico, received from his father, to Charles Nelms, with John Norman as a witness to it. He is twice mentioned in the records as excused on account of illness, and on September 18, 1735, his will was presented; another brother, Alexander, not before mentioned, is stated, on November 20, to be his heir. This, together with the fact that not much more is heard of his brother, Charles Morehead (II), would seem to indicate either his death or immigration. Alexander, however, married and so did his sister, Elizabeth, who married a Haynie, and Anne, who married a Dameron, both well-known families. Nothing is known of Mary or Winifred. It is not known whom Alexander married, but it is known that he had a son, Alexander, Jr., a daughter Elizabeth, born on October 1, 1723, and a daughter Anne, born October 2, 1726,—both, as will be seen, named for his sisters. He died and his will was probated by Samuel Nelms, his executor, on March 12, 1743.⁶ Alexander, Jr., married Jane, a daughter of Joseph Wildey. So late as September 25, 1752, he petitioned for a settlement of his father's estate, still in the executor's hands, but he had died without a will before April 10,

⁶ The will was drawn January 7, 1743-4, and it gave his property to his granddaughter, Hannah Haynie (daughter of Elizabeth Morehead Haynie), his daughter Anne Morehead, and his son, Alexander, Jr.—*Record Book, Inventory*, p. 199.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

1754, when the court took measures to grant his wife, Jane (Wilkey) Morehead, letters of administration. Jane Morehead was born on April 3, 1735, and it is she who is mentioned in the *Virginia Statutes at Large* (Hening), Vol. VII, page 51, as being reimbursed by the state for tobacco burned in a warehouse at Coan in March, 1756, the last that is known of her, or of the Moreheads who remained in Northumberland County. The only one bearing the name, of whom we have knowledge, is John, successively of King George, Prince William, and Fauquier counties in the north Piedmont Region.

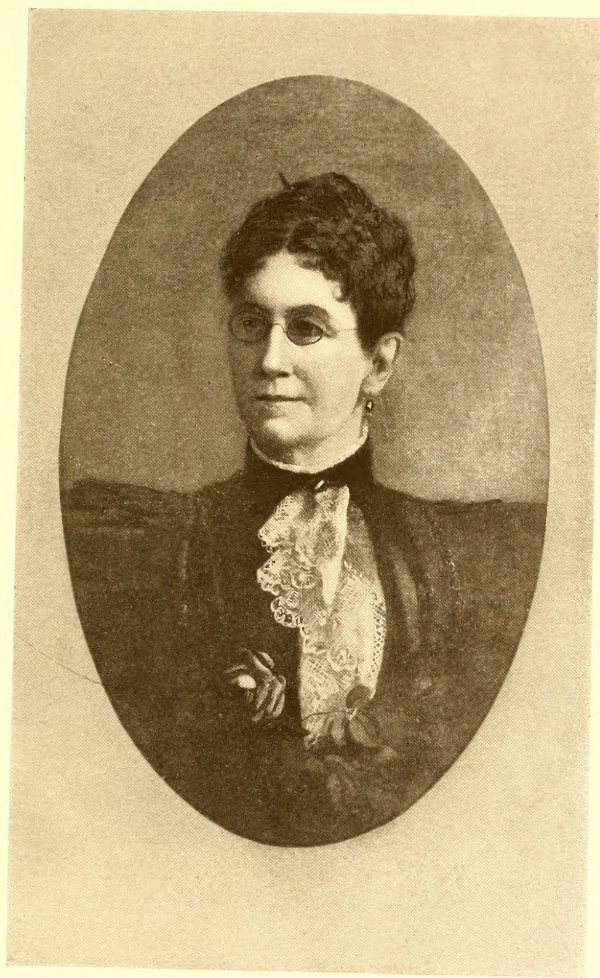


MRS. THEODORE WHITFIELD
ANNE ELIZA MOREHEAD
1836-1914

Portrait by Harker, 1905

MRS. THEODORE WHITFIELD
ANNIE ELIZA MOREHEAD
1836-1914

—
Portrait by Hawkins, 1895



IV

THE MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

JOHAN MOREHEAD, who bought the land of Henry Caffly on June 8, 1726, in that part of King George County which four years later, 1730, became Prince William County, covering the great square between the Blue Ridge and the Potomac opposite the present site of Washington, has long been the earliest positively recorded known member of his family. He was born some time before 1700, probably as early as 1681 or 1682, and his wife's name was Mary.¹ On September 10, 1742, they were living in Hamilton parish of Prince William County, where he was an extensive planter. This was the year that Fairfax County was created on the Potomac side of Prince William, and on March 4 of that year Lord Fairfax granted him a tract of 167 acres in Prince William County.² Seventeen years later, 1759, John Morehead's home plantation became a part of the newly created county named after Governor Fauquier, and here he spent the rest of his life. Three years later, on November 5, 1762, it may be noted in passing, he deeded 123 acres of his land to his second son, Joseph Morehead. Six years later, 1768, on June 22, he made his will, and before August 8 his death occurred, his wife, Mary, having also died before that date.³

¹ *Virginia County Records*, Vols. VII-VIII, p. 120. He was, therefore, probably about eighty-six when he died.

² *Land Grants General*, 1623-1775.

³ *Virginia County Records*, Vols. VII-VIII, p. 127. The will was probated on October 24 and the inventory bears the date of November 28, 1768. Also p. 131.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

Their children are given as Hannah (Johnson), Charles, Joseph, John, Jr., Alexander, William, Mary (Lawrence), Elizabeth (Brixtraw), and Samuel.

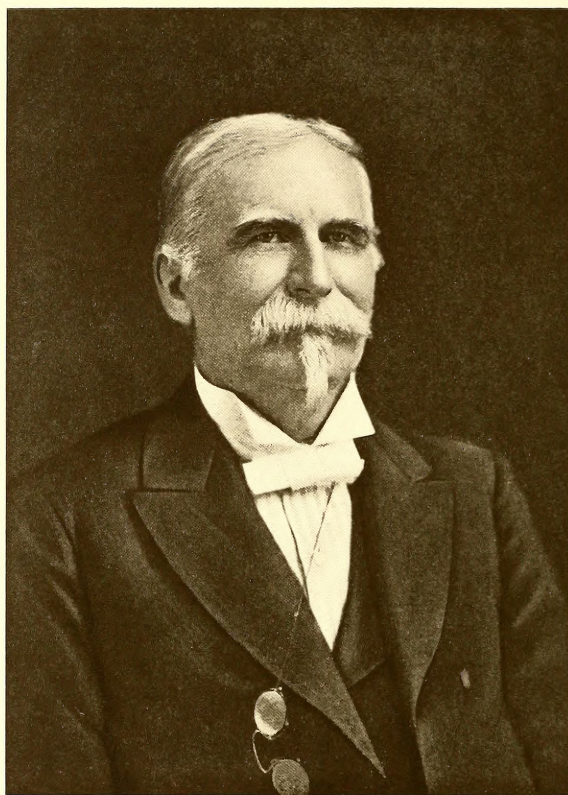
The eldest brother, Charles, and Joseph, next in age, married sisters, Mary and Elizabeth Turner, daughters of James and Keren-happuch (Norman) Turner of Spottsylvania County, just below and across the Rappahannock River. Mrs. Keren-happuch Turner, born in 1733, was the daughter of a Spottsylvania planter, Isaac and Frances (Courtney) Norman, who gave her the ancient and unusual Biblical name, meaning "Horn of beauty." Mr. Norman was in that county before January 30, 1733, at which date he transferred some land and cash to his son-in-law and Keren-happuch.⁴

Keren-happuch (Norman) Turner was so notable a personage as to deserve special attention. She claimed descent from William the Conqueror, it is said, and she came to be like a Clara Barton, Flora Macdonald, or Florence Nightingale. Maryland became her home before the Revolution, and her sons and grandsons entered the American army.

"I expect you to fight," said she to her young soldiers, "for it is your duty; but I cannot let you go until you give me your promise, each one of you, that you will keep me informed of your whereabouts and your needs, and send for me if you are wounded."

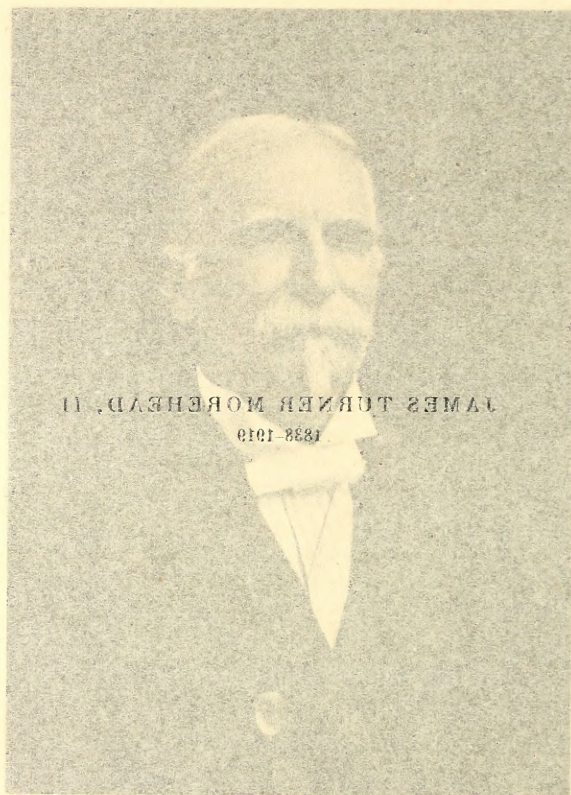
"The promise was made to this mother and grandmother," says *The Delineator* of January, 1917, "and the sons went forth to battle. At the battle of Guilford Court House the Turner boys

⁴Spottsylvania Records quoted in *Morehead Family Records* by Charles R. Morehead, p. 20. So many ways of spelling the name of Keren-happuch are to be found in the family, that it may be well to remind the reader that Job's daughter so named, as spelled in the King James version, is as is written in this sentence. (See Job, Chap. 42, v. 14.) Isaac Norman got a patent for land in Spottsylvania, June 30, 1726, the land being in what was Orange in 1734 and Culpeper in 1748, and he died in the latter county, intestate, in 1776. His wife, Frances' maiden name is supposed to have been Courtney, one of their sons being named Courtney Norman. The above notes are from Colonel Henry Strother, Ft. Smith, Arkansas, who says some notes sent him from Kentucky suggest that the Normans came from St. Maries Hundred in Maryland.



JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, II

1838-1919



MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

fought under General Greene, and one of the sons received a fearful wound. Word was sent to his mother and she came to him riding on horse-back all the way from her home in Maryland. Placing him in a log-cabin on the Guilford battle-ground, in a crude bed on the floor, she secured tubs in which she bored holes. These tubs she suspended from the rafters and filled with cool water from the 'Bloody Run' which flows nearby. The constant dripping of water on the ghastly wounds allayed the fever and saved her son's life. In this manner did Mrs. Turner improvise a treatment as efficacious as the 'ice-pack' of modern science, and on the spot where this rude cabin stood, the Guilford Battle-Ground Company erected a statue in her honor." On the pedestal is the following legend:

1781	1902
A HEROINE OF '76	
MRS. KERENHAPPUCH TURNER,	
MOTHER OF ELIZABETH	
THE WIFE OF JOSEPH	
MOREHEAD OF N. C. AND	
GRANDMOTHER OF CAPTAIN	
JAMES AND OF JOHN MOREHEAD	
A YOUNG N. C. SOLDIER UNDER	
GREENE, RODE HORSE-BACK FROM	
HER MARYLAND HOME AND AT	
GUILFORD COURT HOUSE NURSED	
TO HEALTH A BADLY WOUNDED SON.	

This is one of three monuments to Revolutionary heroines, the others being Hannah Dustin at Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Molly Pitcher at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, all of these women being married. Tradition says that Mrs. Turner made the journey with a baby in arms, and on its death she buried it by the roadside; also that she lived to the extreme age of one hundred and fifteen years.⁵

Her husband, James Turner, was one of the early settlers of

⁵ Mrs. Joseph M. Morehead states that the building in which Mrs. Turner cared for her wounded son was the old New Garden Quaker Meeting House, a print of which is still extant; also that the monument was erected by Major Joseph M. Morehead, Colonel James T. Morehead, R. Percy Gray and Major J. Turner Morehead.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

Maryland, coming from New England, and said to be of the same English family of Devonshire as the Turners of Massachusetts, Humphrey Turner of "Thorvoston," Devonshire, being forty-six years old in 1620, when arms were conferred through the Herald's visitation. His father and grandfather, also of "Thorvoston," bore the name Anthony. The arms were brought to America in 1673 by Captain William Turner of Boston, who was killed in leading an expedition against the Indians three years later, at Green River. Burke also gives the Turners as allied with the Pages of Blackheath, in Kent. James Turner of Maryland and later of Spottsylvania County, Virginia, was an ancestor of the Turners of Southampton, southeastern Virginia, one of whom, also James, born December 20, 1766, became Governor of North Carolina in 1802-5, and another of whom, John, was in the Indian Wars in 1750. The latter's son William died in James City County in 1809, while William's brothers, Thomas and John, were resident of Mathews County in 1791. The Turners intermarried with the Ashbys, Taylors, Wilmers, Austins, Bookers, Armisteads and other equally well-known families.⁶

As Keren-happuch Turner was mother-in-law to both Charles and Joseph Morehead of Fauquier County, in which the older brother, Charles, made his permanent home as a planter, attention may first be turned to him and his family.

As has been said, Charles and Mary (Turner) Morehead made their home permanently in Fauquier County, where, at a court on July 27, 1767, he took the usual colonial oath as Captain of Militia.⁷ About five years later, in February, 1772, he was named in an act as "Charles Morehead, Gentleman," to effect the division of Hamilton parish in Fauquier and Prince William counties.⁸ His own

⁶ Genealogical section, *Richmond Times-Dispatch* of May 3, 1708, reprinted in *Morehead Family Records* by Charles R. Morehead, p. 33.

⁷ *Fauquier County Records*, reprinted in Charles R. Morehead's *Morehead Family Records*, p. 5.

⁸ *Virginia Statutes at Large*, Henning, Vol. VIII, p. 625. In Vol. VII, p. 51, of these Stat-

MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

parish became known as Leeds parish later, and eleven years after this official duty he died there, in 1783, his will being dated January 19, and probated September 30, and his wife, Mary, heading the executors.⁹

One of his executors was William, apparently his next to the youngest brother, who, on August 15, 1764, was granted by Governor Fauquier 57 acres of land in Elizabeth City County, north side of James River, "near a place known as Newport News," at 2 pounds of tobacco an acre.¹⁰ Two of his children, Turner, his oldest child, and Charles, his second oldest son, with Charles Chilton, were also executors, the other children being Mary (Ransdell), who was between Turner and Charles, "Kerenhappuck" (so spelled in the will), Armistead, James, Presley, and Elizabeth. Of these Mrs. Ransdell and her husband died in Virginia, leaving two children, Charles and Wharton, the latter named after his father.¹¹

With these (except Turner and James, who came later) Mrs. Mary (Turner) Morehead, after her husband's death, migrated to Kentucky, embarking at Redstone (Brownsville), Pennsylvania, on a flat-bottomed boat, going down the two rivers to the Falls (Louis-
utes, Jane Morehead, March, 1756, is mentioned for reimbursement by the colony for tobacco stored in Coan and lost by fire. The writer of the genealogical section in the *Times-Dispatch* of Richmond of March 29, 1908, makes the error both of considering this Charles of Vol. VIII to be the first Charles of 1630, over 140 years before, and Jane of 1756 to be his wife! Or, if he does not mean that, he then means that this Charles was the first and there was none of 1630. If so, then that writer comes in conflict with Charles R. Morehead, Sr., in *Morehead Family Records*, p. 12, where he gives this Charles, of Vol. VIII, above-mentioned, as his grandfather, and states that this Charles' (of Vol. VIII) grandfather, Charles, came from Scotland and settled in the Northern Neck of Virginia about 1630,—a statement, however, with no references, explanations, or comments, so that one has not known whether it is family tradition or a better authority, until recent research in Northumberland County has shown that this Charles was the grandson of the Charles from Great Britain, founder of the family in the Northern Neck.

⁹ *Virginia County Records*, Vols. VII-VIII, p. 128. *Fauquier County Wills*, Book II, p. 6.

¹⁰ *Land Grants General*, 1623-1775, Richmond, Virginia.

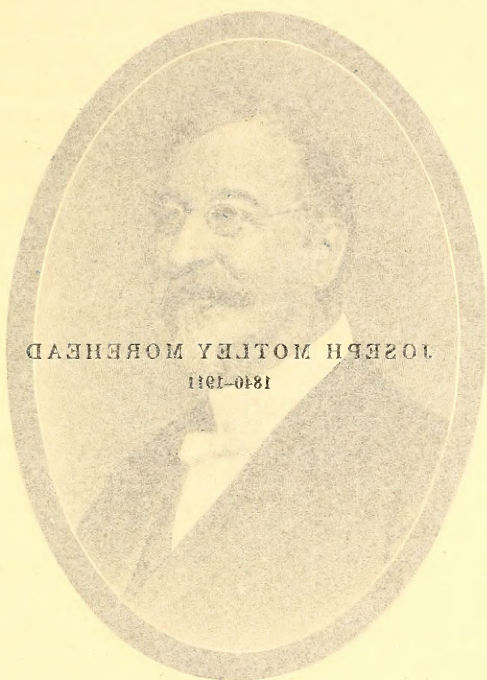
¹¹ A Mrs. Clark, not mentioned in this will as a daughter, but given by Charles R. Morehead, Jr., of Lexington, Missouri, died childless in Virginia.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

ville), and then to Nelson County, where Mrs. Mary (Turner) Morehead died. Her son Charles, who had married a Miss Slaughter of Culpeper County, Virginia, settled in the Green River country, in Logan County, which he afterward represented in both houses of the legislature. He had served in the Revolution in the brigade of "Light Horse Harry Lee," and was at the surrender of Cornwallis. Of his numerous family, his only son, Charles Slaughter Morehead, became Governor of Kentucky, as did the son of his brother, Armistead, namely, Governor James Turner Morehead, who also became a United States Senator. Armistead was the first clerk of Logan County and died at Bowling Green, and Presley, who married a Miss Duncan, was a State Senator several times. The two sisters, Keren-happuch (Mrs. Daniel Donaldson) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Thompson Briggs), lived in Logan and Warren counties respectively.¹² Mrs. Mary (Turner) Morehead's eldest son, Captain Turner Morehead, married Mary A. Hooe, and was recommended Captain of Militia by Fauquier County court on March 4, 1778.¹³ He had served as Captain in the Third Virginia Regiment in 1776, and was at the battle of Germantown and general campaign in defense of Philadelphia. After the war, on June 25, 1787, he was recommended by the Fauquier court for executive appointment as Major General of Militia; on February 24, 1794, as Colonel; on July 28, as Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of Grand Battalion of the First Regiment, serving finally as Colonel until his resignation, when he was replaced by Colonel Thomas Chilton on April 22, 1799. He had married Ann Ransdale

¹² Charles R. Morehead, Sr., of Lexington, Missouri, in *Morehead Family Records* by Charles R. Morehead.

¹³ Mary Ann Hooe was daughter of Harris Hooe of King George County, her grandfather being Hawson Hooe and her great-grandfather and -grandmother the Hon. Rice and Catherine (Taliaferro) Hooe, the former a member of the House of Burgesses in 1699. (*Virginia Historical Magazine* of April, 1908.) The Taliferro or Taliaferro family came to Virginia in the person of Robert Taliaferro, who first came to York County, and, in 1655, received a grant of land in Gloucester County, the grant, as was not uncommonly the case, because of bad spelling, giving the name as "Tolliver."—*The Morehead Family*, pp. 21-22.

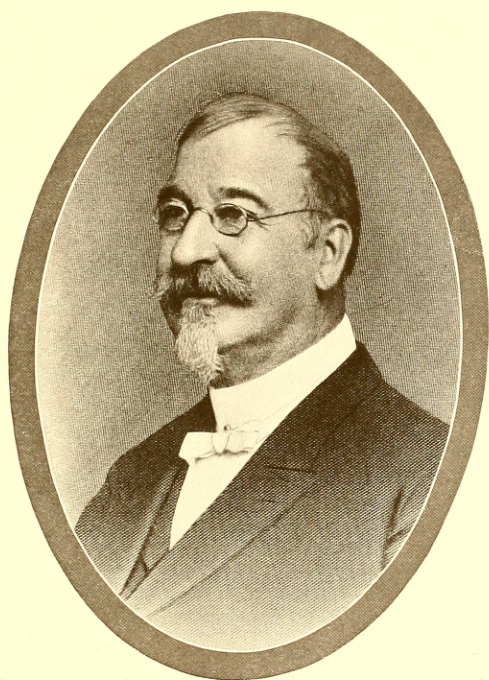


JOSEPH MOTLEY MOREHEAD

1810-1911

JOSEPH MOTLEY MOREHEAD

1840-1911



MOREHEADS OF THE NORTHERN PIEDMONT REGION

in 1779, and in 1811 followed his mother and the rest of the family to Kentucky, spending the rest of his life in Barron County in planting and milling. Mrs. Delia C., wife of General S. B. Buckner, gives the general as authority that Captain Turner Morehead was "the first to mount the parapets in the storming of Stony Point under General Wayne."¹⁴ For the widely extended descendants of Charles and Mary (Turner) Morehead in the South and West reference may be had to the *Morehead Family Records* of Charles Robert Morehead, Jr., of El Paso, Texas, and attention may be turned to his next younger brother, Joseph, whose emigration took a different direction from old Fauquier County.

However, since so many of his brothers and sisters remained in the upper Piedmont Region, while Joseph himself went elsewhere, it may be desirable to first make note of them: passing Mrs. Hannah Johnson, the eldest sister, of whom little is known, John, Jr. (as compared with John, Sr., his father, who died in 1768), made his will in Fauquier County on June 14, 1819, and it was probated January 22, 1821, so that he probably died in the winter of 1820-21. At that time he had several children: John (III), Betsey (Triplett), Susannah (Triplett), Nancy, and Lucy.¹⁵ Then passing over Alexander, William, Mary (Lawrence), and Elizabeth (Brixtraw), of whom no note is at hand, the youngest son, Samuel, died in Fauquier County in December, 1795; he made his will on the 16th, and it was probated on the 26th. At this time he had the following children: Sarah (Jennings), Lydia, Mary, Elizabeth, Peggy, Charles, and Samuel B. All but Mrs. Jennings were under age at this time and were in charge of the widow, Mrs. Wilmauth Morehead.¹⁶

¹⁴ *Ibid.* Mrs. Buckner was a descendant of Captain William Claiborne who was associated with David Morehead in the ownership and litigation over Kent Island.

¹⁵ *Fauquier County Records*, Book VIII, p. 47.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Book VIII (?), p. 47. (This reference is given in *Morehead Family Records*, p. 8, as Book 111, but may be III.)

THE MOREHEADS OF THE SOUTH PIEDMONT REGION, VIRGINIA

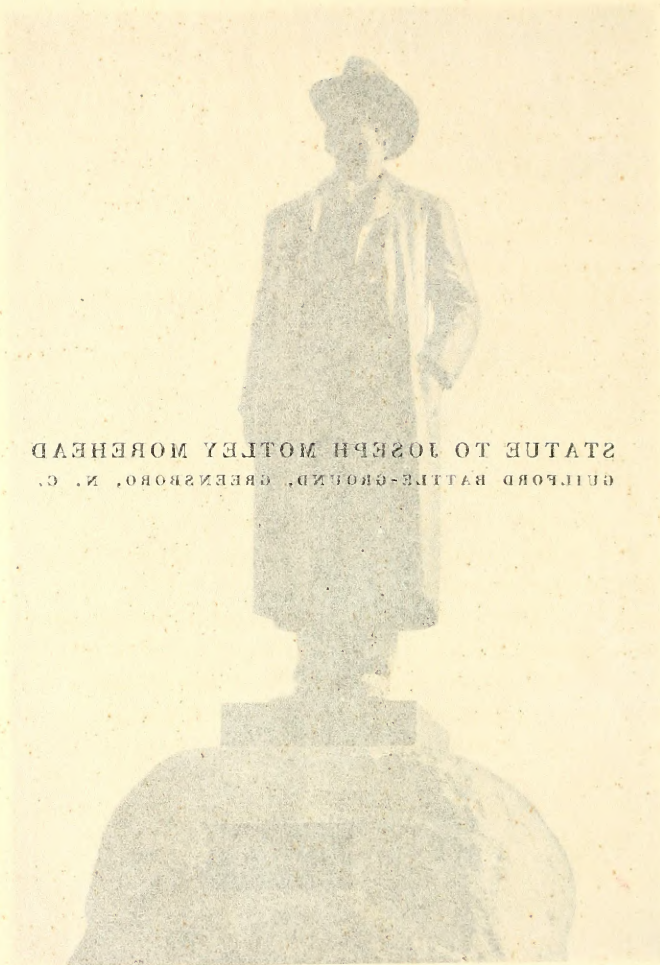
THE remarkable growth of northern tidewater Virginia and its back country, after Baltimore's settlement, continued to be the main feature of that colony's development the rest of that century and about half of the next, when a very positive movement began about 1750, southwestwardly of Jamestown toward the North Carolina border, or what may be called the South Piedmont Region. It was 1720 before Brunswick County, which covered all that tract along the border line, was formed, and 1746 before Lunenburg, covering a vast territory westward, was carved out of it; but it was only 1752 when Halifax was taken from that, as Bedford was also the following year; and Halifax covered such present counties as Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, part of Franklin, and all the counties westward carved out of them later.

It will be recalled that Joseph Morehead's father, John, had bought, far back in 1726, a large tract of land, then in King George County, from Henry Caffy. Joseph, who had married Elizabeth Turner, received a part of this land from his father on November 26, 1753, the next year after the formation of Halifax County down on the North Carolina border. On November 5, 1762, he received some more from his father, and four years later he and his wife, Elizabeth, disposed of some of it, October 22, 1766, to a citizen of



STATUE TO JOSEPH MOTLEY MOREHEAD
GUILFORD BATTLE-GROUND, GREENSBORO, N. C.

STATUE TO JOSEPH MOTLEY MOREHEAD
GUILFORD BATTLE-GROUND, GREENSBORO, N. C.



MOREHEADS OF SOUTH PIEDMONT REGION, VIRGINIA

King George County.¹ By this time the settlement in Halifax County was so great that in the following year another county, Pittsylvania, was made from it. This is probably near the time when Joseph and Elizabeth (Turner) Morehead left Fauquier and settled in Halifax County, shortly before the death of his father. It is known that they were in Halifax County in 1766, the year before Pittsylvania was carved from it, and doubtless much of his land was in the latter territory.

Joseph and Elizabeth Morehead reared a family and he became a wealthy planter. His five daughters were: Sarah, who married Josiah Carthel; Mary, who became a Mrs. Starbuck; Nancy (Mrs. David Thomas); Elizabeth (Mrs. Redman); and Keren-happuch (Mrs. Tanner); while his five sons were Turner, Charles, and Captain James of the Continental line, who all died unmarried, the last mentioned dying in Richmond County, North Carolina, where his will was probated in 1815; Joseph, who married a Miss Jenkins, and finally John, the youngest, who is the first of the Moreheads of whom much personal material has been handed down to succeeding generations.²

John Morehead, who may be called the IVth, his grandfather, John, being the Ist, was born in Pittsylvania County, and in 1790 was married to Miss Obedience Motley (1768-1863), daughter of Captain Joseph Motley, of Amelia County. Captain Motley was of Welsh descent and a member of the Church of England, but of them more will be said later. Of John Morehead (IV) and his family, who later made their home in Rockingham County, North Carolina, his granddaughter, Mrs. Annie Morehead Whitfield, has left

¹ *Virginia County Records*, Vol. VII, p. 130.

² Captain James' will mentions his nephews, John Motley Morehead and James Turner Morehead, James Madison Morehead (son of Joseph, Jr.), Joseph Thomas (son of David Thomas), niece Betsy Thomas, sister Elizabeth (Redman), sister Sarah (Carthel), brother John, sister Polly (Starbuck), sister Keren-happuch Turner (Tanner).

Joseph, Sr.'s will speaks of his daughter "Keren," Elizabeth (Redman) of Georgia, Sarah (Carthel), Joseph, Jr., Charles, Mary, Nancy, Turner, John, and it is dated July 11, 1806.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

record that "his accomplishments and occupations were so varied that as need might be, he could and did officiate as a squire and marry people, or pray with the sick and dying; and that earlier in his career he had taught dancing school, when young Obedience Motley, one of his pupils, sometimes worried him so that he would lay the fiddle bow on her shoulders and remonstrate vehemently." She says he "built Mt. Carmel Church near their home in Rockingham County."³ She also gives a letter from Colonel James T. Scales of "Thornfield," Henry County, Virginia, dated March 28, 1892, in which it is said: "Our grandfather [John Morehead, Rockingham, N. C.] was a grand old man, far ahead of his age, hence his misfortunes. Slavery retarded the development of the country, and in vain he tried to accomplish what he saw was bound to be in the future. Had he lived north of Mason and Dixon, he would have been a splendid success. The Moreheads got their intellect from him, and his moral nature was of the highest order. [He] thanked Providence for everything sent, joys or afflictions. His wife told him she believed if he broke a leg, he would thank Providence. 'Yes, Biddy [his abbreviation of Obedience], I would, because it was not my neck,' was the reply. . . . As each of his children would leave the paternal roof to try his fortunes in the world, with hand on head his parting benediction was, 'Remember, my child, death before dishonor.' Generous to a fault, 'his pity gave ere his charity began.' It was enough for him to know and see the suffering of a fellow creature." He is said to have been about a dozen years older than his wife. "He is the central figure in our pedigree," adds Colonel Scales, "rising above all others." Mrs. Whitfield adds: "He was a poet, a soldier, a planter, fond of the chase and of the companions of his life, whether old or young; he was a great favorite with all who knew him. He was quite young when he went into the Revolutionary Army (supposed to be

³ Family Record in MSS. in possession of Miss Emma Morehead Whitfield, Richmond, Virginia.

Photodup. (date 1922)

Евгений Момченок

Зачин: Лилия Лилия Момченок, Мис. Г. Н. Момченок, Мис. Лилия Момч.

Мис. Момченок, М. Момч.

Зачин: Мис. Лилия Момченок, Мис. Лилия Момченок

Гоним (Мис. Лилия Момченок), Мис. Лилия Момченок

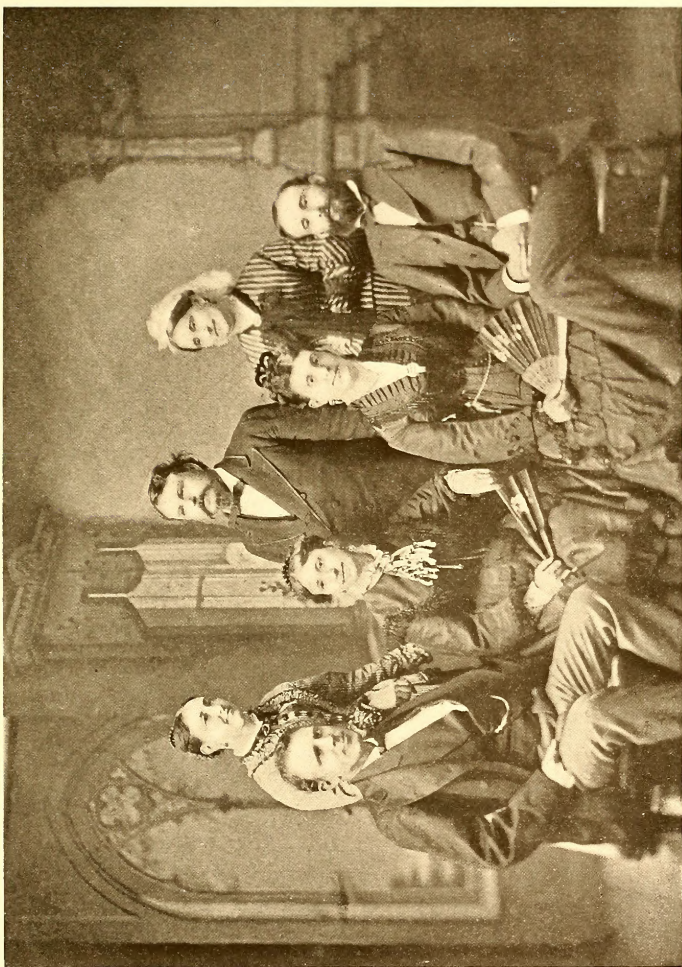
Зачин: Мис. Лилия Момченок, Мис. Лилия Момченок, Мис. Лилия Момченок

Seven of the eight children of Gov. and Mrs. John Motley Morehead,
Louisa (Mrs. Rufus Patterson), deceased

Standing: MRS. PETER G. EVANS, JOHN L. MOREHEAD,
MRS. WAIGHTSTILL W. AVERY

Sitting: JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, MRS. L. H. WALKER, MRS. JULIUS GRAY,
EUGENE MOREHEAD

—
Photograph taken 1875



MOREHEADS OF SOUTH PIEDMONT REGION, VIRGINIA

eighteen); was in the command of General Greene in the celebrated campaign including the battle of Cowpens, and the famous retreat through North Carolina to Guilford Court House. He was not in the battle there, however, as he had been detailed to take charge of prisoners. His canteen, containing two compartments, is still shown [at that date] with other relics, by my brother, Jimmie. [Later] This canteen is deposited in the Museum at the Guilford Battle Ground. . . . He died at the old home in Rockingham and is buried with his family there. . . . He never applied for a pension or bounty, nor did his widow, because their patriotism led them still to spare their country, already so impoverished."

His wife, Mrs. Obedience (Motley) Morehead, lived to be ninety-five years old, dying, in 1863, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Annie Morehead Hobson, at Mocksville, Davie County, North Carolina, so that she was born in 1768. As a child she knew some of the horrors of the Revolution. "She was one of ten children, who were early orphaned through the treachery of a Tory friend, and her young life so beclouded with sorrows that she never afterward could look upon a motherless child without tears and sympathy. She must have been handsome and wise, too, in her youth, as her beloved father (Captain Joseph Motley) seemed to have been companion and teacher and so impressed upon her his ideas of integrity and honor that her old age was characterized by an almost sternness to herself and unflinching discharge of what she considered her duty. . . . She remembered the 'Red Coats' with vivid repugnance, as they often frightened her and the other little ones by their raids upon the peaceful mother and children," writes Mrs. Annie Morehead Whitfield. "Her father, Captain Joseph Motley, who had fought under Colonel Washington in the French and Indian Wars and was at Braddock's defeat, was too old to be in service, but six of his sons were, and not expecting women and children to be in danger, he was hidden in the woods

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

when the raids occurred so that he might be left to care for his family. The meat and provisions were hidden also, and only the children and 'good old Rachel' knew where," continues the record. "She said she used to climb upon the fence and look up and down the road to see if the 'Red Coats' would come and find these and thus relieve her childish bosom which was bursting with the mighty secret. And one day, while the mother was sick in bed, and caring for a young infant, there came galloping into the yard a number of Tories. Rushing into the house they demanded:

"'Where's Captain Motley? Where are his sons? Where are your provisions? Give us something to eat.'

"And scattering the little flock of frightened children, one of them, a neighbor and so-called friend, exclaimed:

"'Why, Mrs. Motley, you need bleeding and I shall bleed you!'

"'No, no!' was the reply, 'bleeding would kill me in this condition!'

"But, seizing her arm, despite her struggles and cries, he pierced the vein with his knife, and the little children saw the red life blood spouting from the dear mother's arm as she fainted away into unconsciousness. . . . The Tories hurried away; the good servant applied restoratives and brought back the dying mother to temporary life, ere the father came to his home. Seeing his wife's condition, and knowing what must be the consequences, he seized his gun and started out vowing vengeance upon the murderer; but the good mother called him back, importuning for their children's sake that he think not of vengeance: 'I must die, and you would probably be killed in the struggle and who will take care of the little ones?' He put aside the gun, to soothe and comfort, if possible, the dying hours. The mother's grave was carefully guarded by Rachel, and every day she and the children carried rice and other food there. This must have been a relic of

⁴ "Bleeding" was an accepted part of medical practice at that time, so the Tory could make use of it with an air of propriety.—EDITOR.

MOREHEADS OF SOUTH PIEDMONT REGION, VIRGINIA

Rachel's African superstition. Long years afterwards, when the little Obedience had become a wife and mother, with a home of her own whose doors ever stood open to the stranger, with old-time hospitality, there came, on a dreary, wintry evening, a party of travelers, asking a night's shelter and rest, bespeaking favor especially for an aged sick man who was lying, very feeble, in one of their wagons.

"The husband, John Morehead, with his wonted cordiality, bade them welcome, and soon had every one busy providing for the comfort of the guests. The sick man was borne into the 'big room,' as the parlor was then called, his couch drawn near the fire there, rather than have him carried away up-stairs. The supper made ready and eaten, Grandpa [John Morehead] came into the back room and tenderly taking his wife aside, said:

" 'Whom do you think you have fed and nourished? The sick man is——'

" 'What, Mr. Morehade! (that is the way she always pronounced it). Not my mother's murderer!'

"And as the reviving of her sorrowful childhood with its many trials came up before her, she exclaimed:

" 'Take him away; I cannot shelter him under my roof!'

" 'Now, Biddy, we must forgive as we hope to be forgiven,' was the reply, which prevailed, after the first agonizing emotion passed away.

"Later in the evening she went into the room where the sick man lay and sympathized with him, hearing patiently the account of his pains and weariness, etc. Then turning full upon him, she asked him if he remembered Captain Motley (sometimes called Squire Motley), and leading up to the incident of her mother's sickness and bleeding to death at the hands of a Tory, she said:

" 'I am that woman's child and you are my mother's murderer. May God forgive you and make it possible for me to do so, too.'

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

"He hid his face under the sheet and cried and moaned remorsefully. Did not this seem retribution!"

It was near this house that her husband, John Morehead, built the Mt. Carmel Church and often had to do the preaching himself. He was a Presbyterian, as his people generally were.

"Obedience's early life," the record continues, "was spent in busy industrious efforts to help the family, help the soldier brothers and friends and father. She often told me that the girls learned to spin and weave their clothes and sheets, etc., while occasionally, like a gleam of sunshine, there was brought from 'home,' England, some elegant fine goods for state occasions."

The record speaks of her discipline: "Yet all seemed to have loved her, and when, in later years, there came poverty and reverses in consequence of some land speculations, the servants clung to her skirts and begged to remain with her. . . . She was a very handsome old lady, large and commanding in presence, very dignified manner, pale benevolent face, very gray hair, keen bright gray eyes. She inspired respect from all. She had second sight and could sew beautifully when past eighty. . . . I remember the old place: the grand room hung around closely with pictures all of one size, the high-backed leather-seated chairs in a stiff straight row all around the three sides with corner ones fitted in; the desk, with a 'Dream book' in the library, which gave great delight to Henrietta Hobson and myself. These chairs had 'belonged to my poor old father' (Captain Motley) and were to be given to Jose (my brother) who was his namesake, but they perished in the fire"—that destroyed the old house. "What a treasure," the record continues, "they and the cunning little dressing tables, with their brass locks, etc., would be to-day! They were all scented with lavender and rosemary."

John and Obedience Morehead had a large family. All their sons were educated in the University of North Carolina, and, in turn, taught their sisters.



The three sons of Governor Morehead and their wives, and Mr. and Mrs.
Julius A. Gray (Emma Victoria Morehead)

Standing: JULIUS A. GRAY, MRS. JULIUS A. GRAY, JAMES TURNER
MOREHEAD, MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, EUGENE MOREHEAD

Sitting: Mrs. JOHN L. MOREHEAD, JOHN L. MOREHEAD,
Mrs. EUGENE MOREHEAD

—
Photograph taken 1875

Уродженіе 1832 г.

Мис. Евсеѣе Моисеевъ

Сынъ: Мис. Юлія Г. Моисеевъ, Юлія Г. Моисеевъ.

Моисеевъ Мис. Юлія Г. Моисеевъ, Евсеѣе Моисеевъ

Моисеевъ, Юлія Г. Моисеевъ, Юлія Г. Моисеевъ, Юлія Г. Моисеевъ

Юлія Г. Моисеевъ (Евсеѣе Моисеевъ)

Мис. Юлія Г. Моисеевъ, Моисеевъ, Юлія Г. Моисеевъ, Мис.

VI

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

JOHN and Obedience (Motley) Morehead, because born in the Southern Piedmont Region of Virginia, have been considered under that heading; but their family life was in North Carolina, in Rockingham County. They had four sons and five daughters: the first, John Motley Morehead (I), was born on July 4, 1796, in the same county where his father was born, Pittsylvania, Virginia, but the birth of all the other children occurred in North Carolina, in Rockingham County (the latter adjoining the former county on the southwestern part), because of Mr. Morehead's removal there when his son John Motley was but two years old, in 1798.

As John Motley Morehead is of especial moment to this sketch, it may be well to defer account of him while note is taken of his brothers and sisters. His next brother was James Turner Morehead (I), born on January 11, 1799, and named after Keren-happuch (Norman) Turner's husband. He and his brother John Motley Morehead married sisters, the former marrying Mary Teas Lindsay on May 13, 1830, and the latter Ann Eliza Lindsay on September 6, 1821, daughters of Captain Robert Lindsay and his wife, Letitia (Harper) Lindsay of Guilford County. Captain Lindsay was both a magistrate and a captain of militia, a member of the first House of Commons of North Carolina from Guilford County, and a colleague of John Collier in 1777.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

James Turner Morehead, born January 11, 1799, and deceased May 5, 1875, was a native of Rockingham County, North Carolina, where he was educated under Rev. David Caldwell, D.D., later graduating from the University at Chapel Hill, where his older brother, John Motley, was tutor. He studied law under Chancellor Taylor and was admitted to the bar, where he became distinguished among such notables of the State as Ruffin, Badger, Iredell, Graham, and others. Soon after his marriage to Miss Lindsay he settled in Greensboro, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served several times in the legislature of North Carolina and once in the national House of Representatives. He was what is called "a gentleman of the old school," in manner, high sense of honor, and in mental and moral culture. He was lovable in character, eloquent, sound but independent in judgment; did not fear to be in a "lean minority," as he sometimes was, especially on one occasion in Congress when he voted against paying national honors to Kossuth. He was a great lover of nature, of his profession, of literature, poetry, and history, the classics, and his friends and children. His devotion to his six children was intensified by the death of his wife.¹ He grieved over secession, and believed that rights should be demanded under the national flag, which he seemed to almost worship. During more than one winter night in 1861, he walked the floor and wept as he seemed perpetually to see the failure ahead. He was somewhat occupied in directing his plantation, mills, and iron-works, but his health failed much in his later years. A portrait of him is in possession of Colonel James T. Morehead of Greensboro, North Carolina.²

The next brother of John Motley and James Turner Morehead was Samuel, who died at an early age on September 17, 1828; while the next was Abraham Forrest Morehead, born on Christ-

¹ Family Notes of Mrs. Annie Morehead Whitfield.

² For sketch of his wife see chapter on *The Lindsay Family*. For sketch of his children see latter part of the present chapter.

JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, I

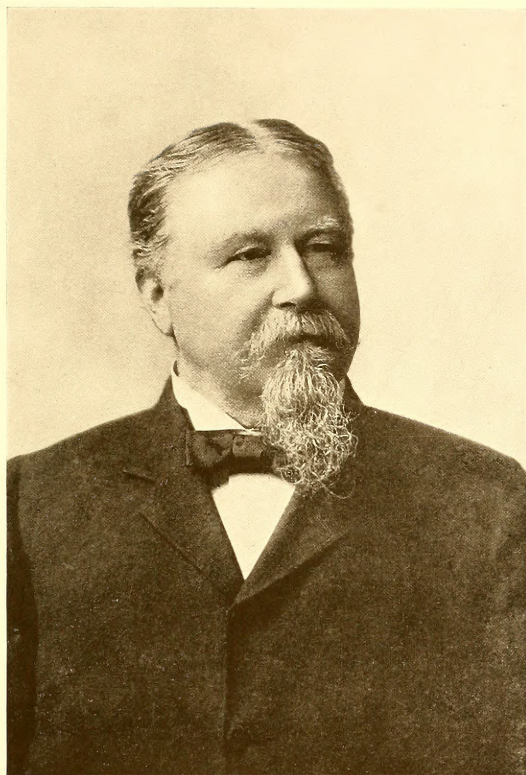
1833-1901

Portrait by William Galt Brown, 1896

JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, I
1833-1901

—

Portrait by William Carl Broune, 1896



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

mas Day, 1814, a lawyer, scholar, and poet, whose verse, of which the following is an example, has great beauty:

HILLS OF DAN

The world is not one garden spot,
One pleasure-ground for man;
Few are the spots that intervene,
Such as the Hills of Dan.

Though fairer prospects greet mine eyes
In nature's partial plan,
Yet I am bound by stronger ties
To love the Hills of Dan.

The breezes that around them play,
And the bright stream they fan,
Are loved as scenes of childhood's days
Amid the Hills of Dan.

Here, too, the friends of early days
Their fated courses ran;
And now they find a resting place
Amid the Hills of Dan.

I saw the twilight of my dawn,
When first my life began;
And I shall see that life withdrawn,
My native Hills of Dan.

Whatever fortune may insure
In life's short changeful span,
Oft mem'ry shall turn back to view
My native Hills of Dan.

The love that warms this youthful breast
Shall glow within the man;
And when I slumber, may I rest
Amid the Hills of Dan.

Two years later, on April 12, 1836, he was laid to rest "Amid the Hills of Dan," and his sister, Mrs. Mary L. Scales, in scarcely less beautiful words, speaks:

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "HILLS OF DAN"

Last of your race, our heart's delight,
Thus early torn away;
Thy sun, which rose in splendor bright,
Hath set ere noon of day!

The sisters, daughters of John and Obedience Motley Morehead, were Prudence, who married Pryor Reynolds; Mary, the wife of Peter Perkins Scales, her death occurring on November 29, 1882; Elizabeth, married to Dr. Alexander Woodson of Arkansas, where she died; Anne, who married Augustus Hobson of North Carolina, and was grandmother of Richmond P. Hobson; and Delilah (Mrs. Holderby) of Rockingham, now deceased.

Turning now to their oldest brother, John Motley Morehead, who was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, on Independence Day, 1796, it is recalled that he was brought to Rockingham County, North Carolina, in 1798, to a State of which he was to be given the honor of election as its chief executive. Like his brother, he was prepared for college under private instruction of Thomas Settle and at the academy of Dr. David Caldwell near Greensboro. He then entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where, during his junior year, he was made a tutor and was graduated in 1817 at the age of twenty-one. Thereupon, he began the study of law under Archibald D. Murphey, and in 1819 was admitted to the bar. He then located at Wentworth, the county-seat of Rockingham County; but on September 6, 1821, on his marriage to Miss Ann Eliza Lindsay, as has been noted,—the eldest daughter of Colonel Robert Lindsay of Guilford County,—he settled in Greensboro, where, in due time, he established his permanent home, "Blandwood," one of the beautiful and notable places of that State. Mrs. Morehead was born in Rockbridge, Virginia.

Before leaving Rockingham in 1821, he represented that



MRS. JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, I

SARAH SMITH PHIFER

(FIRST WIFE)

1835-1867

—

Portrait by William Carl Broune, 1859

MRS. JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, 1

SARAH SMITH PHIPPS

(FIRST WIFE)

1835-1867

Portrait by William Gott Brown. 1859

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

county in the North Carolina House of Commons, or lower house; and, after settlement in Guilford County, was also elected to the same body in 1826 and 1827. In his first term, 1821, he voiced, though in a minority, the demands of the Piedmont part of the State for a revision of the old Constitution of 1776, which would give them better representation, and unify the commonwealth by great internal improvement, especially in transportation and a great port. Even at this early date he showed a statesmanlike vision of the future development of the State equaled by no other man and probably approached by but one, Governor Aycock.³ Even at this early period he conceived of many of the great developments that occupied his life; and also showed that combined vision and wisdom which enabled him to secure the realization of his visions: good roads; canals; drainage of swamps; railroad surveys; inland navigation near the coast; supported education of negroes; aided colonization of slaves; proposed a bill providing additional emancipation,—even winning the epithet “Abolitionist” from a Raleigh paper; supported the establishment of common schools as provided in the Act of 1825, as Chairman of the Committee on Education; and sought to provide for the preservation of the State’s history.

He finally saw his ideas in a fair way to succeed in 1835, when the Constitutional Convention, of which he was a member for Guilford County, provided, among other amendments, placing lower house representatives on a federal population basis and gave the election of chief executives to the people—the beginning of party conventions and canvass for votes in this State. As a result the first party convention was the Raleigh Whig Con-

³ See oration of R. D. W. Connor in the Hall of the House of Representatives on December 4, 1912, on the presentation of a bust of Governor Morehead by the North Carolina Historical Commission. Also John Kerr’s *Oration on the Life and Character of John M. Morehead*; *In Memoriam of John M. Morehead*, Raleigh, 1868; William Lafayette Scott’s *Tribute To The Genius and Worth of John M. Morehead*; C. Alphonso Smith’s *John Motley Morehead*; *The Biographical History of North Carolina*, Vol. VI, pp. 250-258; Wooten’s *Governor Morehead*; and *Charlotte Daily Observer* of September 30, 1901.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

vention of November 12, 1839, which, noting his "eminent practical vigor, sound republican principles, unblemished public and private virtues, ardent patriotism and decided abilities," nominated him unanimously as a candidate to succeed Governor Dudley. His historic campaign which followed resulted in his election by between 8000 and 9000 majority; and his inauguration on January 1, 1841, was the first in the new capitol. His definite program of development was almost a revolution in public life. His inaugurals and messages are said to be among the ablest documents in the State's history. And, what is more, in the two years of that term, he put his plans in actual operation, so that on his election to his second term, in 1842, Governor Morehead outlined a complete system of state transportation that North Carolina has been working toward ever since; and yet he was wise enough to keep a steady hand and head and keep the State within her resources. A legislature opposed to internal improvements made his progress slower during his second term, but he was able to wait.

The North Carolina executive's great success attracted national attention, and when, on June 7, 1848, he was sent to the Whig National Convention at Philadelphia, he was chosen permanent chairman of that body and announced the nomination of General Zachary Taylor, who became President of the United States at the next election. Governor Morehead was thereafter a national figure.

But the opportunity to realize his railroad vision came when the legislature in 1849 provided for the charter of "The North Carolina Railroad Company"; and the contest which followed led to the consolidation of transportation from Charlotte, in the west, by a wide sweep over the State to Goldsboro in the east, and ultimate opening of the way to a port near Beaufort, to be known as Morehead City. He presided over a big Internal Improvement Convention at Salisbury, and was successful in securing plans for stock. Other conventions were held at Raleigh, Greensboro, and Hillsboro, and

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

at the third one Governor Morehead eulogized Calvin Graves, whose vote had decided the act, and nominated him for president. The last of the conventions completed the stock, and in July, 1850, the company was organized with Governor Morehead as president. By January, 1856, the road-bed for 223 miles was ready for the rolling stock. This great undertaking was only a part of the system he contemplated: he proposed a great trunk line from Beaufort to the Tennessee line. The two extension companies were provided for in 1853, and President Morehead and his company were directed by the Governor to make the surveys. Before their completion he expressed the belief that it would connect up with lines to Memphis and on to San Francisco. By 1858 the eastern section was ready for trains, and, had it not been for the Civil War, the western section would soon have been completed; and soon after the close of that conflict, in 1866, one of his last efforts was advocacy of the consolidation of all of them, now long since an accomplished feat,—all of it not even yet fully realizing the dreams of Governor John Motley Morehead. Referring to the State's prosperity in 1912, R. D. W. Connor says: "The foundation on which all this prosperity and progress rests is the work done by John M. Morehead or inspired by him."

In 1857 he was made president of an association to erect a monument to General Nathanael Greene at Greensboro, and the following year was again returned to the state legislature, where he again advanced the numerous plans of state development. His defense of them and himself in the session of 1858-59 is celebrated in the annals of North Carolina. Then came the great campaign of 1860 and his unavailing efforts to preserve the Union. He was sent with Judge Ruffin, Governor Reid, George Davis, and Daniel M. Barringer to the Peace Congress in Washington in February, 1861, and did his best for its aims. It was well known that he denied the right of a State to secede; but when his efforts were of no avail, he felt compelled to join his own people and was chosen

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

to a seat in the Provisional Confederate Congress, serving there until the formation of a regular government. From that time on to the close of the war, he worked hard for supplying the army and in aid of the families left behind, for, it will be recalled, Governor Morehead was sixty-five years old at the beginning of the Civil War.

Governor Morehead was a trustee of the University of North Carolina from 1828 until his death; and in 1849 was chosen president of the Alumni Association, having been the sixth alumnus to become Governor. He was made chairman of the commission to locate and build the State Insane Asylum. Believing that girls should have provision for advanced education, he founded Edgeworth Seminary. He died at Rockbridge, Alum Springs, Virginia, on August 27, 1866, at the age of seventy years. An excellent portrait of him by William Garle Brown depicts him with the charter of the North Carolina Railroad gripped in his hand; and a bust by Ruckstuhl stands in the rotunda of the state capitol, placed there by the State Historical Commission on December 4, 1912, through the regard of two grandsons, John Motley Morehead and J. Lindsay Patterson. Governor Morehead's wife, born in 1804, survived him, and died, in 1868, in Greensboro, North Carolina,—blessed, like that happiest of countries which has no history.⁴ Mrs. Whitfield gives a sweet picture of her. She says she was married "at the early age of seventeen. She was a lovely little blonde, fair hair and complexion, bright, twinkling eyes, timid, gentle, and modest to a painful extreme. Always shrinking from publicity, she, nevertheless, became mistress of the Governor's mansion in 1840-44, and afterwards shared with him the administration and attention of the whole State. The Governor was grand and courteous and delighted to call up the blushes to her cheek, and introduced her with great pride to his illustrious associates. She was the mother of eight children, all of

⁴ See chapter on *The Lindsay Family*.

MRS. JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD,
LOUISE D'ANTIGNAC BRANTLEY
(SECOND WIFE)

Portrait by William Earl Browne, 1882

MRS. JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, 1
LOUISE D'ANTIGNAC BRANTLEY
(SECOND WIFE)

Portrait by William Carl Broune, 1882



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

whom survived her save one, Louise; this aunt became to me all that a mother could be after I lost my own (her sister). I went to live with her at Blandwood when I was eleven years old, and loved her with the devotion of a child. She was always timid and anxious, avoided and feared display, preferred to ride in a small one-horse carriage rather than use the large and handsome turnout which her husband had provided. She survived him only a few years." At the dedication of the old homestead, "Blandwood," as a hospital, on October 21, 1897, Colonel J. E. Mowbray spoke of her as "that most noble and magnificent character, whose name was a household word throughout this community for long, long years, whose memory is cherished to-day, especially by the older citizens of the town—Mrs. Morehead, the wife of the Governor of this State."

Their children were: Letitia Harper Morehead, the wife of William Richmond Walker, Esq.; Mary Corinna Morehead (Mrs. Waightstill W. Avery); Ann Eliza Morehead (II), wife of Peter G. Evans, planter; Marie Louise Morehead (Mrs. Rufus Lenoir Patterson); John Lindsay Morehead, first married to Miss Sallie Pheifer, and, after her death, to Miss Louise Brantley; Emma Victoria Morehead, wife of J. A. Gray, banker and railroad president; James Turner Morehead, who married Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Kerr) Connally; and Robert Eugene Morehead, who married Miss Lucy Lathrop.⁵

Of these children, sketches, so far as material is at hand, follow:

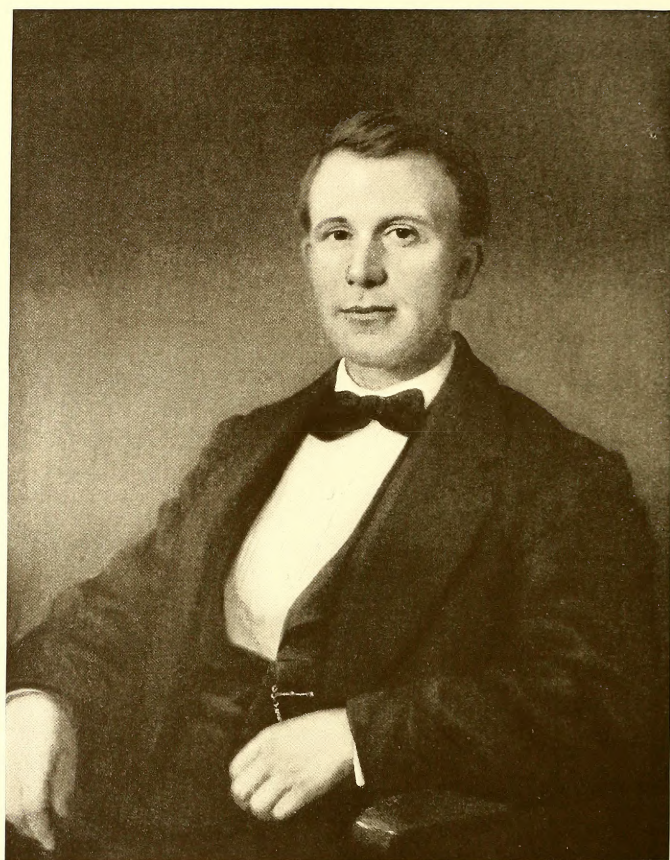
Letitia Harper Morehead, the eldest daughter of Governor Morehead, was born September 26, 1823, and was married on May 31, 1848, to William R. Walker, who had a plantation on Yadkin River, North Carolina. Their children are: Eliza Lindsay Walker (March 15, 1849–April 1, 1881), who was married to Noah P. Foard on August 30, 1868, and has one child, R. Walker Foard; John M.

⁵ Two group portraits of these children, taken in 1875, appearing in this volume, represent the children alone in the one case, and those married, with the husband or wife of each, in the other.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

Walker, born October 4, 1851, who died March 3, 1882; and William R. Walker, Jr., born October 16, 1855, who was married on December 23, 1885, to Miss Minnie R. Faucette. The children of this last mentioned marriage are: Kathleen Underwood Walker, Mary Washington Walker (Mrs. David P. Barr), Lily Herbert Walker, Charles Edward Walker, and Minnie Faucette Walker. Mrs. Letitia Harper (Morehead) Walker was greatly devoted to the work of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association as Vice-Regent for North Carolina, from the inception of that organization in 1859 to her death on January 2, 1908. She has left a most interesting account of "Blandwood" in 1865, when General Beauregard and staff were there for some days, and it became a rendezvous and hospital for sufferers from Appomattox. Mrs. Davis and her children came there, but President Davis declined to bring disaster on "Blandwood" by lodging there. Others came, Alexander Stephens and General Johnston. Then came the Federal troops under General Cox, with Burnside, Schofield, and Kilpatrick and their staffs, and finally reconstruction.

Mary Corinna (Morehead) Avery (wife of Waightstill W. Avery) is referred to by the Cascade (Virginia) *Herald*, at her death at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Joseph H. Scales, "Thornfield," as, "One of the best known and best loved women in the State. . . . Of striking personal beauty and great charm and vivacity of conversation and manner, she was ever awarded the place of honor in the social circle; but the chief strength and ornament of her character was a loving trust in a loving Savior. The flowers in their luxuriance and variety, their beauty and honeyed wealth, are but emblems of her culture, her rare virtues, her sweetness of temper, her kindly charity, her pure, white soul." *The Charlotte Observer* (North Carolina) also said: "She was indeed 'a perfect woman, nobly planned.' Her face, which was benignity itself, was an index of her character, which was lovely in every trait. Hers was a heart that knew no guile; hers lips that spoke no ill. Such a beauti-

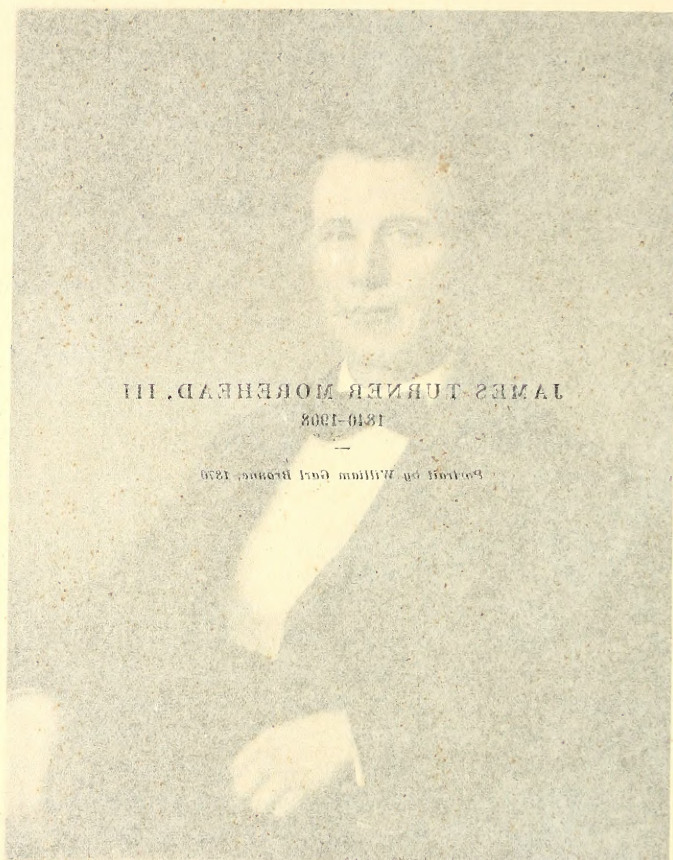


JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, III

1840-1908

—

Portrait by William Carl Broune, 1870



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

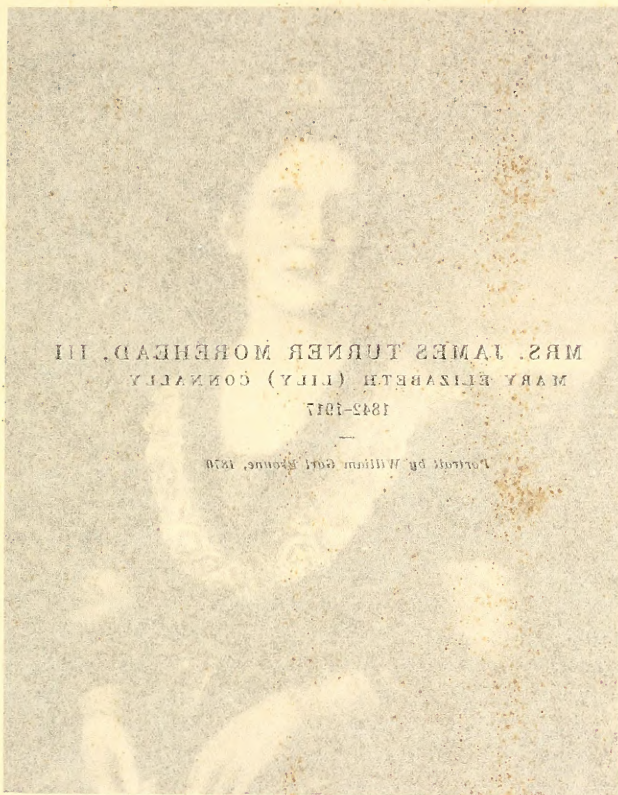
ful character could not fail to be appreciated. Wherever known she was beloved for her nobility of soul, Christian charity, gentleness and purity of heart." She was born November 27, 1825. Her children are: Annie (Mrs. Joseph H. Scales), Cora (Mrs. Pheifer Erwin), Addie (Mrs. John Hemphill), John Morehead, and Waightstill.

Ann Eliza Morehead (II) was married to Colonel Peter G. Evans, of the 63d Cavalry, North Carolina troops, who was mortally wounded at Upperville, Virginia, and died as a prisoner of war at Washington, D. C., in July, 1863. They had five children born to them, three of whom died in infancy. The two who lived to maturity are Johnsie Evans, who was born sometime and drank early of the fountain of perpetual youth, and Smith Morehead Evans; Johnsie Evans married, November 1, 1871, General Robert D. Johnston. The general was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, March 19, 1827, son of Dr. William Johnston. He received a superior education and studied law, but on the opening of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service as a private; and his courage, ability, and character soon raised him to the rank of Brigadier General, and he saw service in all the battles of northern Virginia, was wounded at Seven Pines twice, and was in those of Spottsylvania, Gettysburg, and Harris Hill. His brigade covered the retreat of General Early from Winchester. At the close of the war he was admitted to the bar and practised in Charlotte, North Carolina, for twenty years. In 1887 he removed to Birmingham, Alabama, where he became president of the Birmingham National Bank until 1895. Later he was appointed Register of the United States Land Office at Montgomery. He had a large farm near Winchester that became their home, and there he passed away at the age of eighty-three on February 1, 1919. He was a brother of Governor Johnston of Alabama and one of the leading citizens of the States in which he lived. Mrs. Johnston, a woman of distinguished Christian character and activity, was for fifteen years greatly de-

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

voted to rescue and welfare work in prisons of her State, and out of this grew her enlistment of the interest of the Women's Clubs of Alabama and their choice of her to secure the State's creation of a Boys' Reform Industrial School, now long in successful operation at East Lake, Alabama, of whose governing board she has been president since its organization in 1900. During this same period Mrs. Johnston has been vice-regent of Mount Vernon for Alabama, and has made most distinguished additions to the collection there.

The children of General and Mrs. Johnston are: (1) Colonel Gordon Johnston (his wife being Miss Julia Johnson of Baltimore), who was a graduate of Princeton in 1896; one of Colonel Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" in 1898; later a volunteer in the Philippines, where he was wounded twice and recommended for medals of honor and received them in 1910; was captain of the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry; chief aide to General Leonard Wood; chosen colonel of the Twelfth New York Infantry, and in the great war was chief of staff of the 82d Division, and on request was also given a regiment at the front, where he won the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix d'Honneur, while he is now cited for the Distinguished Service Cross; (2) Captain Ewart Johnston, who has two Pershing citations "for bravery in action and brilliancy in leadership" in the great war, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and now makes his home with his mother near Winchester, Virginia; (3) Evans Johnston, who also lives with his mother; (4) Robert D. Johnston, Jr., a lawyer of Birmingham, who married Miss Margaret Lutkins, of Jersey City, New Jersey; (5) Nancy Forney Johnston (Mrs. Harvey F. Skey) of London, Canada; (6) Elizabeth Evans Johnston (Mrs. M. R. Berry) of Banister Hall, Virginia; (7) Eugene Morehead Johnston, who married Mr. W. G. Eager of Valdosta, Georgia, whose suggestion that the "cut-off trench gun" could be used to advantage against the Germans was adopted by General Pershing and proven so; and



MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, III
MARY ELIZABETH (LILY) CONNALLY
1842-1917

Copyright by William Ford Spence, 1918

MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, III
MARY ELIZABETH (LILY) CONNALLY
1842-1917

—
Portrait by William Garl Broune, 1870



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(8) Letitia Johnston, who went to England and married Captain L. G. Firth, after she knew he was wounded by the loss of a leg at the front in France.

Marie Louise Morehead, born June 2, 1830, and deceased in 1877, was married to Rufus Lenoir Patterson. Their children are: Carrie (Mrs. Albert Coble), Jesse Lindsay (who married Lucy Patterson), Lettie Walker (Mrs. Frank Fries), and Louise. After Mrs. Patterson's death, Mr. Patterson married a second time and had six sons, one of whom, Rufus Lenoir Patterson, Jr., married Miss Madge Morehead. This latter family is mentioned in the sketch of Eugene Lindsay Morehead.

John Lindsay Morehead (I) (January 15, 1833–November 31, 1901), the eldest son of Governor John Motley Morehead, was born at "Blandwood," Greensboro, North Carolina. After attending preparatory schools, he entered the University of North Carolina at the age of sixteen and led his class during his whole course, winning the valedictory oration when he graduated. Two years later he married Miss Sarah Smith Phifer of Charlotte, and for several years made his home on his wife's plantation in Cabarrus County, after which he spent his remaining years in Charlotte, except that late in life he also had a residence in Washington. By his first marriage he had five children: ¹Annie S. Phifer, who died quite young; ²Maggie Smith, who married Simmons Baker Jones; ³Louie Morehead, who married John G. Bryce; and ⁴John Motley Morehead of Charlotte. Colonel Morehead served four years of the Civil War on the staff of Governor Vance, but at its close he entered upon a business life in which he became prominently identified with large affairs in which he was essentially a financier. He was a man of sound judgment, exact justice, robust, strong willed and purposeful, as well as a respected patriot. Hospitable, kindly and considerate, he was also deeply interested in religious life and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. In 1870 his second marriage occurred. His wife, Louise d'Anti-

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

gnac, daughter of the Rev. Dr. William T. Brantley, a prominent divine of Augusta, Georgia, is a great-granddaughter of Louis Jean Baptiste Chamberon, Chevalier d'Antignac, one of the Mousquetaires du Roi, who came to America at the same time as Lafayette and fought through our Revolution. The Chevalier married a descendant of the Huguenot, Dubose, who came to South Carolina from Normandy in the seventeenth century, and later settled in Georgia. Mrs. Morehead is partly Scotch on her paternal side, her grandmother being a sister of Governor Charles J. MacDonald of Georgia. Colonel Morehead's death occurred on November 31, 1901. Of Colonel Morehead's children the following sketch is at hand:

Hon. John Motley Morehead (II), son of John Lindsay Morehead, was born on July 20, 1866, at Charlotte, North Carolina, and attended the schools of that city, the Bingham Military School, and the University of North Carolina, from which latter he received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1886. To this he added a regular course in the Bryant and Stratton Business College at Baltimore. For two years he was a clerk in the Commercial National Bank of Charlotte, and for two more years in the leaf tobacco business in Durham, that State. His father being a partner in the J. Turner Morehead & Company firm at Spray, North Carolina, he removed there in 1894. He has been actively identified with the textile manufacturers of the State ever since, both in cotton and wools. In 1893 he was married to Mary Josephine, daughter of Thomas William and Catherine (Lacy) Garret of Marietta, Georgia; and their three surviving children are: John Lindsay Morehead, Catherine Garret Morehead and Garret Morehead. Mr. Morehead is a Republican and represented the Fifth North Carolina district in the Sixty-first Congress. Of his children the following sketch is at hand:

John Lindsay Morehead (II) of Homestead, North Carolina, son of John Motley Morehead of Spray, was born at Marietta, Georgia,

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

on October 19, 1894. After his preliminary education at Spray and Woodbury Forrest School at Orange, Virginia, he spent a year in the University of North Carolina, and in 1912 went to the University of Virginia, from which he received the degree of bachelor of science in 1916. He was active in athletics, and a member of the D.K.E. and other organizations. He was with the Leaks-ville Woolen Mills at Spray, when he enlisted in the First North Carolina Field Artillery (113th) as a private, and had been promoted to Sergeant at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, when he decided to enter the air service, upon which he declined a commission, went to Park Field, Memphis, and, after training, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, receiving a pilot's license on March 22, 1918. He was soon detailed as an instructor at the field at Americus, Georgia, in which capacity he served until the armistice. He is now general superintendent and manager of the Leaksville Woolen Mills branch plant at Homestead, near Charlotte. On June 14, 1919, he was married to Miss Louise, daughter of Dr. George Fisher Nickerson of Easton, Maryland.

Emma Victoria (Morehead) Gray was born July 11, 1836, and was a graduate of Edgeworth Female Seminary, which was founded by her father. In 1858 she was married to Julius A. Gray, the son of General Alexander Gray of the War of 1812, and grandson of Jethro Harper, an officer of the Revolution. Mr. Gray began life as a Greensboro banker, finally becoming president. In 1879, at the reorganization of the Western Railroad Company, he was chosen president and built up that splendid work, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley System, and the South Carolina Central Pacific Railway Company, along lines and principles so long advocated by his father-in-law, Governor Morehead, whose old home, "Blandwood," became his own, and of whom he became a worthy successor in the development of the State.⁶ He was Honorary Colonel

⁶ "Blandwood" had been left by Governor Morehead to his youngest son, Eugene; but about 1878 the latter moved to Durham, North Carolina, and sold "Blandwood" to Colonel Gray. At the death of Captain Percy Gray a division became necessary and

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

of the Guilford Grays, a projector of the North Carolina Steel and Iron Company, and a director of the Guilford Battle-Ground Company and of the Central Land Company. He was also a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died April 14, 1891. Mrs. Gray survived him to 1896, her funeral occurring on February 5. Her thirty-seven years of devoted work in her church caused the Young Ladies' Missionary Society to change its name to the Emma Gray Missionary Society. It was said of her: "The charities of Mrs. Gray were like heavenly dew, falling silently and without observation, and many a hearthstone has been made happy without knowledge of its benefactress." Also she was spoken of as "so sweet and noble a Christian example, so inspiring and exalted a type of saintly faith and fortitude." Their children are as follows: Annie (wife of John Walker Fry), Robert Percy, Jessie Lindsay (wife of Edmund Richardson), Mary Scales (Mrs. J. Allison Hodges), Eugene (Mrs. G. C. Heck), and John Morehead.⁷

The second son of Governor Morehead, viz., James Turner Morehead, served this State on the battle-field, in legislative councils, and not only as a manufacturer, but in the department of applied science, in which, indeed, he not only gained high distinction, but was of service to the world in producing economic results. He was born at Greensboro in August, 1840, on the day his father was elected Governor of the State.

Early trained in the best preparatory schools, he entered the university in 1857, and graduated at that institution in June, 1861, with a class which had enrolled among its members 124 names. His conduct had been excellent, and he had applied himself with such diligence to his studies that he shared with four others the first honors of his class throughout the entire term of four years.

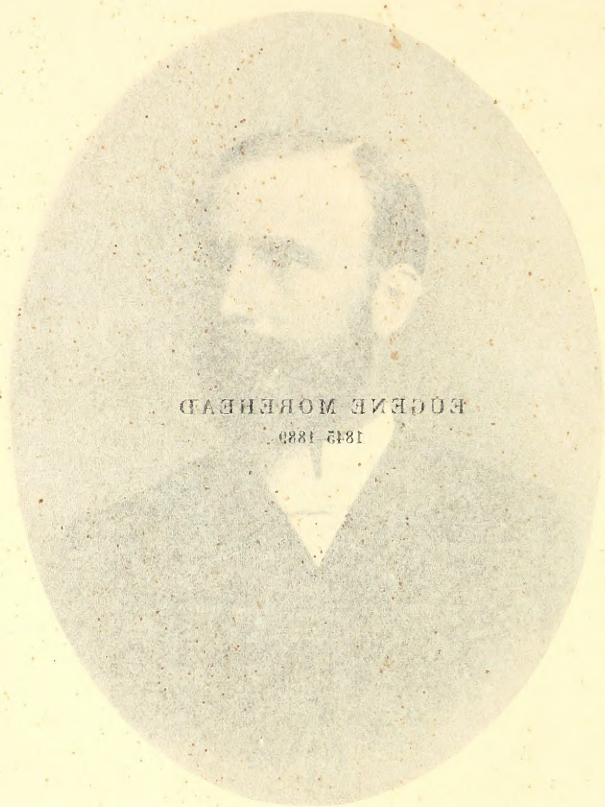
The State was in the throes of war when he emerged from the "Blandwood" proper became the property of Colonel Osborn and is now a hospital and sanitarium. "Blandwood" was famous for its hospitality—the Greensboro hostesses finding occasion for pique because of it!

⁷ See chapter on *The Gray Family*, *post*.



EUGENE MOREHEAD

1845-1889



EUGENE MOREHEAD

1875-1880

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

groves of Chapel Hill, and animated by the patriotic spirit which distinguished his family, he quickly connected himself with the cavalry service of the Confederate States, and continued in the field until incapacitated by wounds that were at first thought mortal.

On the organization of the Fifth Cavalry, which is borne on the roll as the Sixty-third Regiment, he became adjutant of that fine regiment, and shared in all of its varied experiences. He was always in the thickest of the fray. "At Upperville, on the 21st of June, 1863, the Federal cavalry began to advance, and Colonel Evans wished to charge. General Stuart thought best not to charge, but finally yielded to Colonel Evans's wishes. This charge stopped the Federal advance, but," says Major John M. Galloway, in his account of that regiment, "at quite a loss to us. Colonel Evans was mortally wounded and captured and quite a number wounded. Adjutant Morehead had many holes in his clothing and several skin wounds, but nothing serious.

"In the Bristoe Station campaign the regiment did its full share of fighting and bore its full share of the losses, and here it suffered a severe loss, for Adjutant Morehead was desperately wounded. A bullet struck him full in the mouth, breaking nearly all of his front teeth and passing out at the back of his neck, narrowly missing his spinal column. The wound was first thought to be mortal, but youthful hope and a good constitution saved him. It was long before he recovered, and the regiment after that was deprived of his efficient services." His wounds incapacitated him for service in the field, and when he left the hospital he was assigned to post duty, and so continued until the end of the war. He was paroled by General Johnston at the final surrender.

In December, 1864, he was married to Mary Lily Connally, a niece of Nicholas Lanier Williams of Yadkin County; and immediately after the cessation of hostilities he was employed in the manu-

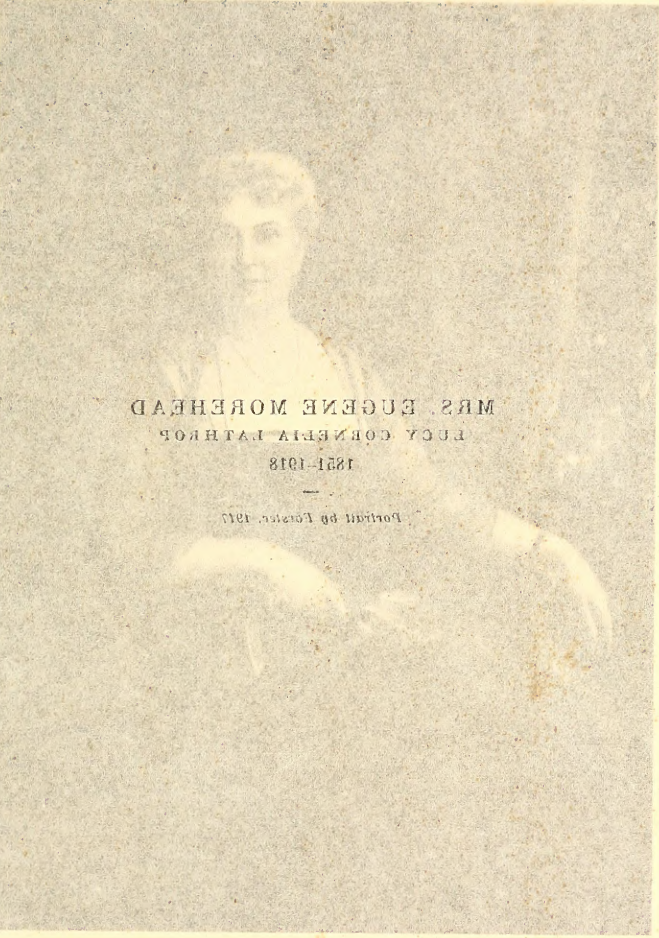
THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

facture of cotton and wool at Spray, in Rockingham County, where he made his home.

In the devastation following the Civil War, the establishing of manufacturing industries in North Carolina was practically evolution from very scant beginnings.

With the energy and intelligence that have characterized Mr. Morehead throughout life, and which made him so efficient as a Confederate soldier, he now applied himself to the various duties necessary in these new operations. And he soon became master of the details of his business, overcoming all obstacles and meeting with gratifying success. He became a forceful man in those uncertain times in his community, and was a leader in thought as well as in the activities of business.

In 1867 the negroes were invested with the right of suffrage by Congress; and this change in the fundamental law of the commonwealth ushered in a period of great excitement and turmoil. In 1870 political and social matters in that section of the State assumed an alarming aspect. Governor Holden declared Caswell, the neighboring county, in insurrection, and it was occupied by Colonel Kirk and his soldiers, and martial law supplanted civil law. Hundreds of the best citizens were arrested by Colonel Kirk, and a military court was appointed to try them, it being understood that the people were to be terrorized by wholesale military executions. There was great indignation at these proceedings, and every man felt the immanency of the crisis. Under these conditions Major Morehead turned from his business and entered actively into politics, and in the midst of these occurrences, in August, 1870, he was elected to represent the county of Rockingham in the State Senate. In several respects this was the most important assembly that ever convened in North Carolina. It was controlled by the Conservatives, who came into power after the disorders and riotous proceedings of the Republican Party during the preceding two years. The laws of the State had to be modified, the finances



MRS. EUGENE MOREHEAD
LUCY CORNELIA LATHROP
1851-1918

Portrait by Tansley, 1917

MRS. EUGENE MOREHEAD
LUCY CORNELIA LATHROP
1851-1918

—
Portrait by Forster, 1917



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

rescued from bankruptcy and a school system established, and the people demanded the punishment of those who had subverted the Constitution of the State. Governor Holden was impeached by the House and was tried by the Senate, the Chief Justice presiding. On this trial Major Morehead consistently voted guilty, and the Governor was deprived of his office, disfranchised, and rendered incapable of holding office again in North Carolina. Major Morehead was an active member of the Senate, and participated in perfecting the legislation then adopted which has proved so beneficial to the people of the State. His conduct was so acceptable to his constituents that two years later he was returned again to the Senate, and he continued to exert a strong influence in public affairs; and a constitutional convention being called in 1875, he was elected a member of that body, and was one of the most important of the members, because of his intelligence, his firmness, and his purpose to remedy the ills that afflicted the people.

The period from 1870 to the end of the constitutional convention of 1875 covered the crucial days of reform subsequent to the ills of reconstruction. It was a period of constant struggle, and called forth the best action of the patriotic citizens of the State. During those five years Major Morehead, associated with many other young men who had endured the experiences of the war, diligently applied himself to rescuing the State from the evils that had overtaken our people and to establishing the Anglo-Saxons in control of public affairs. In this work he played an important part and exerted a strong influence. He was ever conservative, but was resolute, fearless, and determined. Whatever measure he advocated had the more favorable consideration because of the fact that he approved it, and whatever measure he disapproved was generally, therefore, regarded as inexpedient. Following the convention of 1875, Governor Vance was elected Governor of the State, and the great work of reform was accomplished. Those active, energetic men who had applied their shoulders to the wheel to

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

rescue the State from her troubles and difficulties, but who had no purpose to seek a political career, now felt that the burden was removed and that they could leave public affairs in other hands and devote themselves to their private business; and Major Morehead now became engrossed in manufacturing and other enterprises in which he was engaged. Spray, where he had established himself, became an important industrial center. From a village of 300 inhabitants in 1867, it has now over 6000 inhabitants, all engaged in manufacturing, the result of Major Morehead's operations there.

Addition followed addition in the development of Major Morehead's business interests. To manufacturing woolen and cotton goods he united mining and the development of the resources of that section where he had his home. He was an important factor in the inception and building of the North Carolina Midland Railroad, and was one of the ten men who purchased from the State the old Western Railroad and undertook to build the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road. This was one of the most important enterprises of that period undertaken by citizens of the State. The gentlemen interested performed a great work, but it was at a heavy expense; and unhappily for them and for the State, a great panic occurred most unexpectedly, which overturned their plans, entailing personal loss and requiring the sacrifice of their property. But the road was built and has been a great factor in the development of that part of the State which it traverses.

North Carolina was the first State to have the Geological Survey. Governor Morehead was its early and lifelong friend, and, following in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Major Morehead threw all of his influence to maintain that department, and even assisted the survey with his private means. While in the legislature, he sought to foster the survey, and, indeed, manifested more interest in its welfare than any other member of that body, and when the survey was re-established, in 1891, he was appointed one of the



JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, II

1866-

—

Portrait by Lloyd Bronson, 1906

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, II

1868-

Portrait by Lloyd Brownson, 1905

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Board of Control, and continued in the performance of that duty for fourteen years. During that period he was more influential in connection with the work of this survey than any other citizen, except alone Professor Holmes, who was at its head. By this work he contributed much to the welfare of the State, and earned another title to the gratitude of the people for his intelligent action in their behalf.

In order to further develop the water power possibilities at Spray, he formed the Willson Aluminum Company to exploit a new process for the production of aluminum and established a plant at that point. The process for making aluminum was not a success and the company was for long on the verge of dissociation, but, owing to the optimism, perseverance, and personal credit of Major Morehead, the plant continued experimentation which finally resulted in the production of calcium carbide, from which acetylene gas is produced. This electro-chemical product was first commercially produced by Major Morehead in Spray. The outcome astonished the scientific world, and the result was commended by such men as Lord Kelvin; and it was declared by Professor Vivian B. Lewes, F.I.C., Professor of Chemistry, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, before an assembly of learned experts, to be epoch-making; and since then the results obtained have had a world-wide influence, and have been accompanied by important economic benefits.

In the course of his business he became interested in smelting refractory ores, and after long-continued effort and large expenditures he demonstrated the commercial and practical possibilities of the electric arc in that work.

His plants in Virginia and West Virginia and their successors have since 1898 supplied all the chromium that has gone into the armor plate and projectiles used by the United States, and large quantities are exported to Sheffield and to the leading English manufacturers of armor plate.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

The present calcium carbide and electro-metallurgical industries which are now world-wide in their scope and influence were built up by the Willson Aluminum Company and its direct successors upon the early experiments and processes which were made possible and worked out at Spray through the efforts of Major Morehead.

These industries are now among the largest consumers of electrical power, and the present-day corporations carrying out these branches of electro-chemistry are among the largest in the world in point of capitalization, labor employed, and business turnover.

In 1893 Major Morehead went to New York as president of the Willson Aluminum Company, but retained his membership in the North Carolina Geological Board, and so continued to his death. He was also a member of the National Electro-Chemical Society. Major Morehead, as the *Raleigh News and Observer* once remarked, "was always the same accomplished and urbane patriotic gentleman, leaving an honored name to his children and his State." This was said at his death in New York on April 19, 1908. He was buried at Spray, where he had always retained his citizenship, even while president of a great metropolitan corporation.

His wife, Mary Elizabeth (Connally) Morehead, was a native of Jackson, Tennessee, where she was born on June 11, 1842. As has been said, her parents died when she was three years old, and she then joined the family of her mother's sister, Mrs. Nicholas Lanier Williams of Panther Creek in Yadkin County, North Carolina. She was educated at Salem Female Academy and in Richmond, Virginia, and there joined the First Baptist Church, founded by her maternal grandfather, the Rev. John Kerr of Caswell County, North Carolina. On her marriage she settled in Spray, and became almost as well known in that State and Virginia as her husband. "In her passing," said one of many public notices of her death at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on November 18, 1917, "the rich and poor, the educated and illiterate, the black and the white, have lost a

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

genuine friend. The two pure elements that stood out and characterized her observable life were her purity and unselfishness; and the one ambition that was constantly salient was her unreserved zeal for the untaught and unnurtured members of society. It could be said of her in very unusual and remarkable measure that, like the Master whom she passionately loved, she went about doing good." She lived to the ripe age of seventy-six, her husband having died at sixty-eight. Their children are: Mrs. W. T. Harris of Danville, North Carolina; Mrs. William Nelson, deceased; Mrs. B. Frank Mebane, Spray, North Carolina; Major John Motley Morehead, New York; and Mrs. R. L. Parrish, Covington, Virginia.

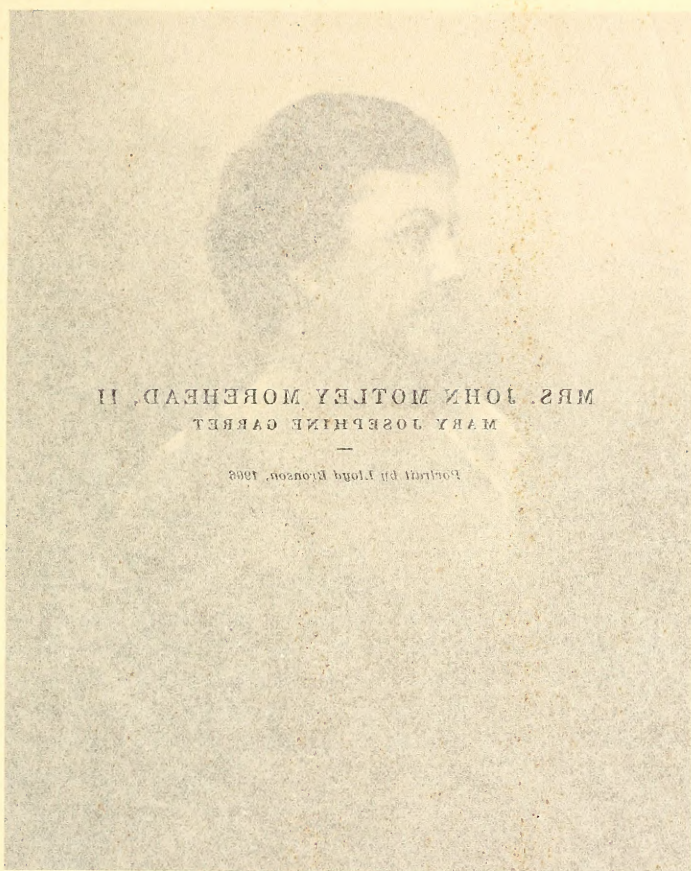
John Motley Morehead (III), B.S., son of James Turner and Mary Elizabeth (Connally) Morehead, was born on November 3, 1870, near Leaksville, Rockingham County, North Carolina, and was educated at Bingham Preparatory School (military), Leaksville High School, and the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1891 with the degree of bachelor of science, being the fourteenth of his name to graduate from that institution. He at once became chemist with the Willson Aluminum Company, and held that position on May 2, 1892, when calcium carbide, the source of acetylene gas, was discovered. He has been identified with that industry's growth and commercialization ever since, and has been its chemical and electrical expert and technical adviser for over twenty-five years. He has been with the same interests, namely, those controlling The People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago, the Natural Gas Fields in Indiana, Union Carbide Company, Linde Air Products Company, Prest-O-Lite Company, National Carbon Company, and other interests connected with different branches of the acetylene, oxygen, and illuminating gas business. He also completed the expert course with the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, and in 1895 he was the night superintendent of the testing room.

He also graduated from the German government school at

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

Cologne in the course in oxyacetylene welding. For fifteen years he was Chief Chemist and Engineer of Tests with The People's Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago, during which time two toluol recovery plants were installed, and until the war made more than one-third of all toluol in the United States. Toluol is the base of the military explosive familiarly known as TNT. The Allies relied almost entirely upon TNT as the explosive in their aërial and marine torpedoes, depth bombs, high explosive shells, and as the bursting charge in their shrapnel. He has installed machinery for the production of different chemical and mechanical processes in England, Scotland, and Germany, as well as in the United States—indeed has had charge of design, construction, test, and operation of machinery in these lines ever since he left college, especially in specifications, tests and inspection in gas, steam, and electrical equipment.

He was, therefore, commissioned Major, United States Army General Staff, and detailed to Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, and for 1918 and part of 1919 was in Washington on that board as Chief of the Industrial Gases and Gas Products Section, member of the Interdepartmental Ammonia Committee, and secretary of the Explosives Division, which branch increased the annual toluol production of the United States from a quarter of a million to twenty-five million gallons—one hundred-fold—in eighteen months and were supplying all of the Allies with their high explosives at the time of the armistice. In November, 1918, he was recommended for promotion to a colonelcy, when the order stopping all promotions was made. Major Morehead was a member of the International Jury of Awards at the expositions at both St. Louis and San Francisco. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; member of the Electro-Chemical Society; the American Gas Association, of which he was first vice-president and chairman of its technical committee; the American Welding Society, of which he is first vice-president; honorary member of the English and French Acetylene Associations, and,



MRS. JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, II
MARY JOSEPHINE GARRET

Portrait by John Brown, 1868

MRS. JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, II
MARY JOSEPHINE GARRET

Portrait by Lloyd Bronson, 1906



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

previous to the war, of a technical association with headquarters at Berlin. For two years he was president of the International Acetylene Association. He is also designer of a gas analysis apparatus, now the standard for a large part of the United States, and author of a text-book on "Analysis of Industrial Gases," which is an authority on that subject. Major Morehead is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati through descent from Colonel Joseph Morehead, who was an original member; and likewise of the Society of Colonial Wars through Colonel Jeduthan Harper. He is a member of the Greek letter fraternity, S.A.E.

Major Morehead was married on July 3, 1915, to Genevieve Margaret, daughter of George Birkhoff, Jr., M.A., of Chicago. Mr. Birkhoff was a native of the Netherlands, born on May 15, 1852, the son of George and Agatha (Van Putten) Birkhoff. His father, a building contractor, came to Chicago in 1869, built the first building erected after the great fire, retired in 1894 to devote himself to philanthropic work, and died in 1911. George, Jr., was educated at Rotterdam and taught in the academy there up to their removal to Chicago, when he entered the real estate business with which he was identified all his life. In 1886 he became Consul for the Netherlands and General Consul in 1908. In 1893 he became Commissioner General for the Netherlands for the World's Fair, after which the Netherlands government made him an officer of the Order of Orange Nassau, the highest that the government can give; and in 1895 the Duke of Luxemburg decorated him as a Chevalier Eikenkroon—of the Oaken Crown. Deeply interested in building up Chicago, he was a charter member of the Real Estate Board and held every office in its gift. On June 22, 1875, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaretta (Bijl) Van Winden of Rotterdam, all natives of Holland. Mr. Birkhoff, Jr., died June 25, 1904. Their daughter, Mrs. John Motley Morehead, is a musician of much ability, and bears diplomas for both voice and piano from the Chicago Conservatory of Music. Major and Mrs. Morehead's

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

beautiful home, "Blandwood," is on Long Island Sound near Rye, the major's headquarters being with the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Forty-second Street Building, New York.

Major John Motley Morehead of New York was next to the youngest child of the family and the only son. His oldest sister, Mary Kerr Morehead, now of Danville, Virginia, married William Trent Harris, November 4, 1885, and they had three children: Turner Morehead Harris, a young physician, now dead; Malcomb K. Harris and William Nelson Harris. Mr. William Trent Harris died June 23, 1912.

Malcomb Kerr Harris, born March 8, 1888, at Spray, North Carolina, graduated from Danville (Virginia) Military Institute in 1905 and entered Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia, where he was president of Franklin Literary Society, member of Phi Delta Theta, and was on the varsity foot-ball team for three years. In 1908 he entered the Law Department of the University of Virginia and it was here that he won the Jefferson Literary Society's orator's medal and received his degree of bachelor of laws in 1910. Shortly after his graduation he settled in the practice of law in Danville, Virginia, where he is a member of the firm of Harris and Harvey. In October, 1918, he entered the F.A.C.O.T.S. at Camp Zachary Taylor and was a member of the 26th Training Battery when his honorable discharge came in December following. On January 24, 1912, he was married to Miss Katherine G. McClung of Knoxville, Tennessee, and they have two children: Kerr Morehead Harris, born October 25, 1914, and Katherine McClung Harris, born September 17, 1918.

William Nelson Harris, born July 19, 1891, at Spray, North Carolina, was educated at Woodbury Forrest School, Orange, Virginia, and the University of Virginia, in which latter institution he was a letter man in both foot-ball and track teams and assistant alumni foot-ball coach one year, and member of Phi Delta Theta. In May, 1916, through an error in physical examination he was refused enlistment in army aviation, and in 1917 declined commis-

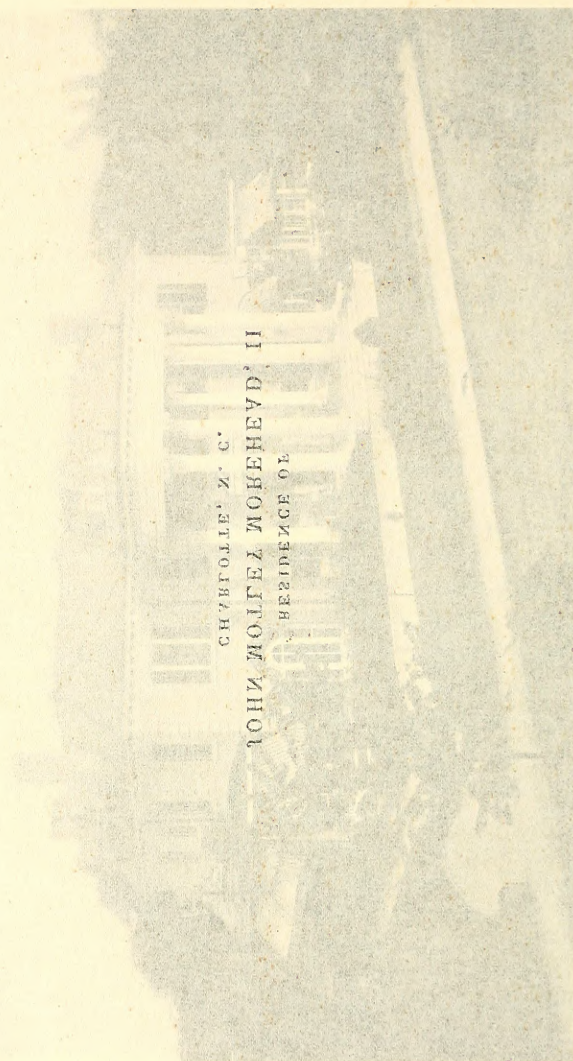


RESIDENCE OF
JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, II
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

CHURCHILL, N. C.

JOHN MOLLER MOREHEAD, II

RESIDENCE OF



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

sion as First Lieutenant in Division T, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., to assist in construction of the U. S. Nitrate Plants at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. He was also sent to Texas to construct and install an experimental plant for the manufacture of helium gas for war purposes. While in Texas he enlisted provisionally in the Royal Flying Corps of the English Army, but being within draft age could not serve. On April 8, 1918, he enlisted in the Naval Aviation Service, rank of ensign, Class 5, attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and was sent to Pensacola for training. In July he was attached to the Bureau of Operators and reported under orders at Monchic, Lacarau (Geconde), France, for advanced training. In August he reported to the Northern Bombing Group in the field and was engaged in active service in a squadron doing day bombing until the date of the armistice. On January 15, 1919, he was detached from active duty and is now with the Linde Air Products Company, 30 East Forty-Second Street, New York City.

Eliza Lindsay Morehead, Major Morehead's second sister, was married, November 17, 1888, to Dr. William Nelson, Danville, Virginia. They had two sons, one of whom died in infancy. When the other son, William Harris Nelson, was seven years old, Dr. Nelson, while performing a surgical operation, accidentally cut his hand and died of blood poisoning within one week, April 6, 1899. The shock of his death to Mrs. Nelson was so great that her own death followed within three weeks, and the young son went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Harris of Danville, who thereafter had two boys with names so nearly alike as William Nelson Harris and William Harris Nelson.

William Harris Nelson was born June 18, 1891, at Danville, Virginia, and was educated in Woodbury Forrest School, Orange, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1910, to enter at once the School of Chemistry and Engineering at the University of Virginia. Graduating in 1913, he entered the service of the St. Paul (Minnesota) Gas Light Company as cadet engineer, serving until the spring of 1918, when he resigned from the engineering staff to enter the gov-

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

ernment service. On August 7 of that year he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Q.M.C., Construction Division, U.S.A., and was ordered to Camp Lee, Virginia. He was soon transferred to Camp Travis, Texas, serving in the Utilities Detachment until his discharge on February 7, 1919. He was married October 10, 1914, to Lady Olive Harris of Reidsville, North Carolina, and they have one son, William Harris Nelson, Jr., born December 29, 1915. Lieutenant Nelson is engaged in brokerage at Houston, Texas.

Lily Connally, Major Morehead's third sister, was married, February 8, 1893, to Mr. B. Frank Mebane of Spray, North Carolina. Mrs. Mebane was prominent in relief work during the great war, in behalf of which she travelled extensively in France, the Balkans and Rumania. In France she was a member of the French Committee for devastated France, and while in Rumania was received by the Queen. She is still engaged in that great work.

Emma Gray Morehead, Major Morehead's youngest sister, was married, January 12, 1907, to Mr. Robert Lewis Parrish of Covington, Virginia. Mr. Parrish died July 23, 1915, and his widow still makes her home in Covington.

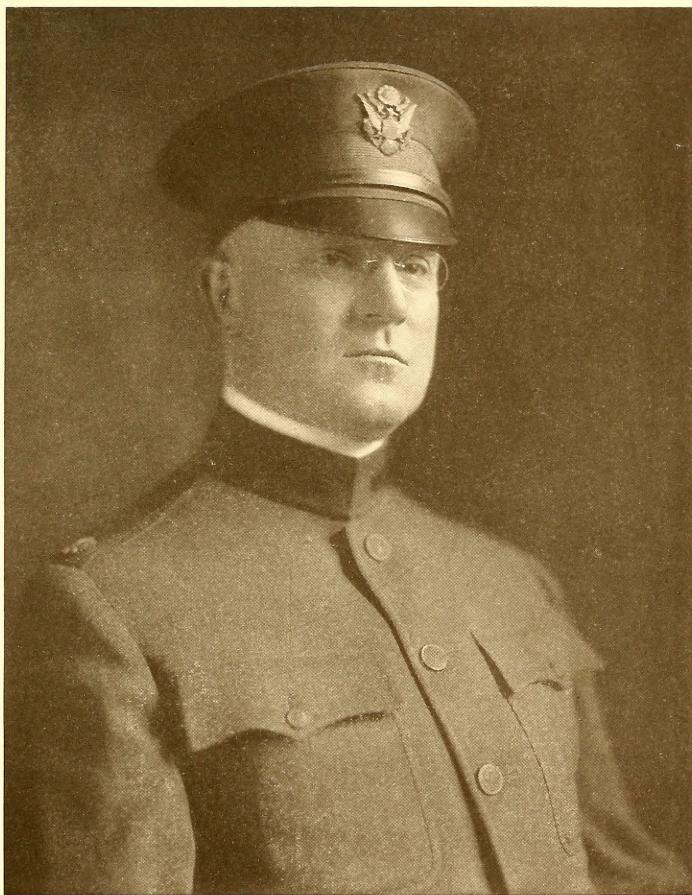
The youngest son of Governor John M. Morehead and his wife, Ann Eliza Lindsay, was Eugene Lindsay Morehead, who was born at his father's home in Greensboro on the 16th of September, 1845, just as his father was returning to private life after four years' service as Governor of the State. After an excellent preparatory training, at the age of sixteen he entered the University of North Carolina in 1862, and for two years applied himself closely to his studies. But the need for soldiers in the field became great, and the young as well as the old were required to fill the depleted ranks of the battalions defending the beleaguered Southland. At college with Mr. Morehead were Julian S. Carr, F. H. Busbee, and others, who, like him, were animated by patriotic spirit and could not remain in the quiet pursuit of an education when they had attained sufficient age and size to serve their country in the field. Lee was

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, III

1870-

JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, III

1870-



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

hard pressed in Virginia, Charleston besieged, and New Bern, Washington, and Plymouth were in possession of the Federal forces, while Wilmington was threatened. As the Federal coil tightened on the exhausted South, even young students sprang with alacrity to supply the vacancies made by fallen veterans, and nowhere was there more patriotic spirit manifested than at the University of North Carolina. Eugene Morehead and others of his class entered the Junior Reserves, and it fell to his lot to be ordered to Smith's Island, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, to aid in the defense of Wilmington. The battalion of which he was a member was thrown with others into a temporary brigade under the command of Colonel John K. Connally, one of the bravest of the brave. Colonel Connally, a brother of Mrs. James Turner Morehead, had been educated at the Naval Academy, and by his courage, dash, and intrepidity he reflected credit on that nursery of gallant officers. He had fallen at Gettysburg, desperately wounded, and had lost his arm by amputation; but his spirit still flamed with patriotic fire. A man of fine discernment and judgment, on the organization of his brigade he selected Eugene Morehead as a member of his staff, and obtained for him an appointment as lieutenant, and had him assigned to duty at brigade headquarters. The organization served on the Cape Fear until the end of the year, and took part in the defense of Fort Fisher in the attack of December 24 and 25, 1864, when the Federal forces were so successfully repulsed as to give hope that the fortress was impregnable. Somewhat later the brigade was assigned to the command of Colonel George Jackson, with whom it continued until after the battle of Bentonville. The disasters then hastening the war to its close prevented commanding officers from making regular reports and perpetuating the record of the gallant spirits who participated in the last scenes of the struggle. The curtain fell when all was in confusion, and the particular acts of even the most conspicuous and meritorious officers are rendered obscure in the absence of the official reports.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

As soon as practicable after the close of the war, Lieutenant Morehead returned to the university and resumed his studies in the class of Fabius H. Busbee, W. H. S. Burgwyn, Paul B. Means, and others who, like himself, had been in the Confederate service and who also were destined in civil life to achieve distinction; and he received his degree of A.B. at that institution at the commencement of 1868.

At the university he endeared himself to all of his associates, not merely because of his manly characteristics, but because of his courtesy, refinement, and gentleness of deportment. One of his college companions, speaking of him afterward, said: "With a heart as tender as a woman's, and with manners as polished as a Chesterfield, he was a most enjoyable companion."

Mr. Fabius H. Busbee says:

"I first knew Eugene Morehead as a lad on a visit to Greensboro, our families having been intimate since his father's term as Governor, but my recollection of that period is indistinct, as I was very young. When I entered college, in 1863, he was in the sophomore class, and he was unusually considerate at a time when a freshman appreciated kindness. After the war we were in the same class, he having been absent two years from the university in the Army, and I losing one year, and we were graduated together in 1868. While we were members of different fraternities and different societies, I was thrown a great deal with him, and our friendship was close and unvarying. He was a good student and graduated with his class, being awarded one of the first distinctions. He was not demonstrative, but had the very warm friendship of the leading men at the university, and was a great favorite in the village."

Indeed, he entwined himself in the affections of his associates, and was the best beloved of all the students who were at the university at that time.

After graduating, Mr. Morehead returned to his home at Greens-

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

boro and entered the bank over which his uncle, the estimable Jesse Lindsay, presided, where he became proficient in the banking business; and at the same time he engaged in the leaf tobacco business with one of his relatives. He continued to reside in Greensboro about six years and to the time of his marriage.

On January 7, 1874, Mr. Morehead was happily married to Miss Lucy Lathrop, daughter of James W. Lathrop of Savannah, Georgia, which union was blessed with two daughters, who are now Mrs. R. L. Patterson of New York and Mrs. John F. Wily of Durham, North Carolina, and one son, Lathrop Morehead. For a time he made his residence in Savannah, but in 1879 he returned to North Carolina and located at Durham, and at once became one of the leading citizens of that comparatively new town, then fast becoming an industrial center of the State. The tobacco business was still in its infancy, and he was of the greatest benefit in promoting that trade. Opening the first bank in Durham, with ample means, he became the prop and support of those business men who were then seeking to expand that business; and thus he did more than any other citizen in the way of contributing to the growth of Durham and in establishing her industries on a firm foundation. Indeed, no man ever took more pride and interest in the growth and prosperity of his home town, native or adopted, than he did in the growth and prosperity of Durham.

His public spirit led him to serve several terms upon the Board of Town Commissioners, and he inaugurated movements that tended to the advancement and progress of the city. He was an active member of the Commonwealth Club, an organization that was formed for the very purpose of concentrating the energies of the business men on enterprises of improvement, and he was foremost in every movement that promised a benefit to the community. In particular, his best efforts were early enlisted for the establishment of the graded school, and he was a member of the first Board of Education, and served as president of that body for several

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

years, and until the graded school became so successful in its operations that all opposition to it ceased and it was cherished by all classes of society.

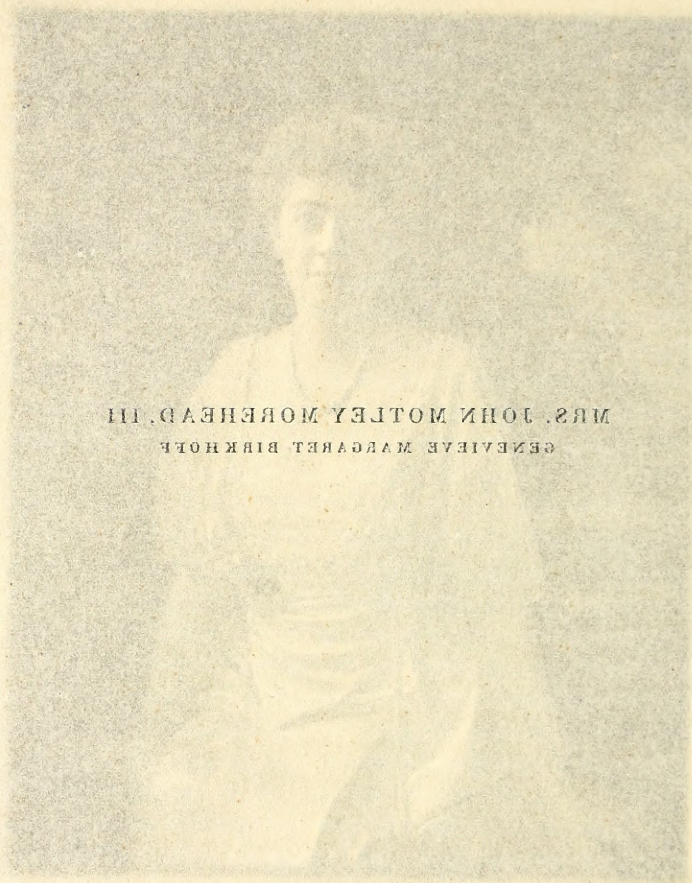
When stricken with the malady that later proved to be fatal, he went to New Orleans to place himself under the care of a physician. After spending the winter there, he returned to Durham much enfeebled in health. The citizens of Durham, as a manifestation of their love and esteem for him, turned out en masse and met him at the depot on his arrival with a band of music and addresses of welcome, and escorted him to his home. No higher honor than this demonstration could have been bestowed on any man. The expression of regard and esteem of the people was spontaneous and entirely sincere. Mr. Morehead was much affected by it, and remarked to his wife that never before did he realize his unworthiness of honors, and he was powerless to express his gratitude to his fellow-citizens.

At the head of the only banking institution at Durham, and liberally and generously sustaining all the nascent industries of that busy mart, fostering the interests that were dear to all the inhabitants, a man of fine culture and admirable characteristics, one sees how he became the chief factor in the life of his community, and naturally he attained the commanding influence that the community accorded him. He always pressed for progress in education and in those other lines that tended to make the homes more comfortable, more enjoyable, and more happy. He was a stockholder in the Faucett Durham Tobacco Company, in the Electric Light Company, in the Street Railway, in the Durham Water Works, in the Durham Land and Security Company, and in the Durham Fertilizer Company, and engaged in many other enterprises. Although at the head of the Morehead Banking Company, he also became interested in the Fidelity Bank; and, indeed, whatever promised to be of advantage to the community always received his warm co-operation.



MRS. JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, III
GENEVIEVE MARGARET BIRKHOFF

MRS. JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, III.
GENEVIÈVE MARGARET BIRKHOF



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Morehead was an elder in the Presbyterian Church; his record was blameless, and his daily walk and conversation were altogether admirable. As a teacher of the Bible class, he was ever prompt and earnest, magnetic in influence and winning in manners; his example was always good and his views thoroughly orthodox. His successor in his Bible class said to his pupils: "You can in no way show your appreciation of his labors and advice so much as by emulating his noble life and by more earnest devotion to duty and good deeds."

Making his home in Durham, Mr. Morehead and his accomplished wife became the center of a social circle appreciated for its excellence and esteemed for its culture and virtues, and from it there radiated a beneficent influence.

While still in the midst of his useful career, in the forty-fourth year of his age, Mr. Morehead passed away at Savannah on the 27th of February, 1889. His remains were brought to Durham, and the occasion of his funeral moved the inhabitants of the town to such a demonstration of affection and mourning as had never been evoked by any similar sorrow. The Durham Board of Trade and the Durham Light Infantry and other organizations and a large concourse of citizens repaired to the residence and escorted the remains to the Presbyterian Church, where the obsequies were conducted with great solemnity. Indeed, when the end came, the whole town was stricken with grief. Upon the lips of every citizen was heard the expressions, "A good man has gone," "A man without an enemy," "I have lost my best friend." ^s

Lucy (Lathrop) Morehead, wife of Eugene Lindsay Morehead, was the only daughter of James Williams and Margaret (Warren) Lathrop of Savannah, Georgia. She was born at Hawkinsville, Georgia, July 18, 1851, and much of her early life was spent at the home of her grandfather, General Eli Warren, in Perry, Georgia. She was in Savannah when that city was captured by General Sher-

^s *Biographical History of North Carolina*, Vol. II, by Samuel A. Ashe.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

man on his famous "March to the Sea." Mr. Lathrop was a man prominent in the life of his city and was the founder of the Savannah Cotton Exchange and its first and only president until his death. He was the largest exporter of cotton in the United States during the period after the war until his death from yellow fever, which occurred in Greensboro, North Carolina, in 1877. At the age of eighteen Mrs. Morehead entered Mrs. Carey's school in Baltimore, where she spent two years and then returned to Savannah, at which place she was married on January 7, 1874. They lived for a few years in Greensboro, North Carolina, but in 1878 moved to Durham, where they resided until their deaths. She was prominent in the social, civic, and religious life of her community and took an active part and interest in all matters that related to its welfare and advancement. Her death on August 18, 1918, was deeply mourned by the entire city.

James Lathrop Morehead, the only son of Eugene Lindsay and Lucy Lathrop Morehead, was born at Durham, North Carolina, June 11, 1882. He attended the city schools until he entered the University of North Carolina in 1899, from which institution he graduated in 1903 with the degree of Ph.B. At college Mr. Morehead was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity and the Junior Order of Gimghoul. After graduation Mr. Morehead went to Savannah, Georgia, where he engaged in the business of cotton export for four years, returning to North Carolina in 1907. While in Savannah he was a member of Troop A, 1st Georgia Cavalry, and of several of the prominent clubs of that city. On his return to North Carolina he began the study of law at the university, where he secured his degree in 1909 and was admitted to practice in February of the year following, and in the next September opened his office in Durham. Since that time he has taken a prominent part in all the activities for the advancement of his city. He has served on the Board of Aldermen for one term and as city attorney for four years. During the World

RESIDENCE OF JOHN MOLLER MOREHEAD III. N.E. N. Y.
BLYNDWOOD.



“BLANDWOOD”

RESIDENCE OF JOHN MOTLEY MOREHEAD, III, RYE, N. Y.



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

War he acted as Government Appeal Agent, connected with the Local Board for Durham County, and applied for enlistment in the Naval Aviation Branch of the service, but was rejected upon examination, on account of a knee which had been injured in childhood. In February, 1917, he was married to Miss Caroline Douglas Hill and of this union there is one daughter, Lucy Lathrop. Mrs. Morehead is the only daughter of Isham Faison Hill and Kate Fuller Hill. She was born at Faison, North Carolina, December 22, 1890, where her father was engaged in business; but later moved to Durham, where Mrs. Morehead received her early education in the city schools. Later she went to Hollins College, Roanoke, Virginia, where she graduated, after which she took a special course in journalism and short-story writing at Columbia University. Mrs. Morehead took a prominent part in the literary side of her college, writing several plays which were produced at the time, and since leaving college has written several short stories which have been published. On her paternal side she is the granddaughter of William Edward Hill and Frances Diana Faison of Duplin County, while on her maternal side she is the granddaughter of Thomas C. Fuller and Caroline Douglas Whitehead. Mr. Fuller was a man of prominence in the life of the State, and especially in the history of its bar.

Of the two daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lindsay Morehead, Margaret Warren, born December 8, 1874, at Savannah, was married to Rufus Lenoir Patterson on November 27, 1895. Mr. Patterson is a native of Salem, North Carolina, born July 11, 1872, but has spent most of his life in New York City in business, where he is now president of the American Machine and Foundry Company. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have two children: Eugene Morehead (who now omits the first name) and Lucy Lathrop. Morehead Patterson, born October 9, 1897, at Durham, North Carolina, has lived in New York City for twenty-one years. He entered Yale from the Groton (Massachusetts) School. He played on the Freshman Foot-

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

ball Squad and won his numerals. He rowed on Freshman Crew A, and the second University Crew the next year. For three years he served on the Student Council, and was chairman Senior year. He was treasurer of the Junior Prom Committee, Class Secretary, and chairman of the Senior Class Book Committee; was alternate on the affirmative Debating Team which defeated Princeton in 1920. He belongs to the Yale University Club (having been a member of the board of governors for three years and secretary-treasurer junior year), to the Groton School Club, the White Rats, the Muckers, the Sappinpaws, the Elizabethan Club, Psi Upsilon, and Skull and Bones. He joined the Yale R.O.T.C. in February, 1917, as corporal, and subsequently received promotion in that organization to second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. In August, 1918, he was a member of the detachment sent to Camp Jackson, where he was inducted into service as second lieutenant, F.A., on September 13, being transferred to the 39th Training Battery, at the F.A.C.O.T.S., Camp Zachary Taylor, about two weeks later. He afterward was transferred to the 9th Training Battery at the same place, and when discharged in December, 1918, was attached to Headquarters, F.A.C.O.T.S. After a year at Oxford, England, he will study law. Lucy Lathrop Patterson was born June 7, 1900, and was married on October 9, 1919, to Casimir De Rham.

The other daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lindsay Morehead is Eliza Lindsay Morehead, who was born at Greensboro, North Carolina, on August 21, 1876, and was married to John Fleming Wily, on April 9, 1902. Their children are: John Fleming Wily, Jr., born May 29, 1906; and Eugene Morehead Wily, born August 22, 1909.⁹

Returning now from the family of Governor John Motley Morehead and his descendants, let attention be turned to the family of

⁹ The Morehead family Bible is in possession of J. Lathrop Morehead, Esq., Durham, North Carolina.



JAMES LATHROP MOREHEAD

1882-

JAMES LATHROP MOREHEAD
1882-

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

his youngest brother, James Turner Morehead, and his wife, Mary Teas Lindsay, sketches of the former having already appeared in this chapter and of his wife in the Lindsay chapter. Their children were: Robert Goodloe Morehead, John Henry Morehead, Annie Eliza Morehead, James Turner Morehead, Jr. (not to be confused with Governor John Motley Morehead's son of the same name), Joseph Motley Morehead, and Mary Harper Morehead. All of these sons were officers in the Confederate army.

Of these, Robert Goodloe Morehead was educated at Greensboro and the university. He was a planter and never married. He served in the Confederate army and was a most earnest Christian man. He died in Greensboro. He was born August 3, 1831, and died August 15, 1876.

His brother, Colonel John Henry Morehead, was educated in Rockingham and the University of North Carolina, but left there to enter the junior year at Princeton, from which institution he graduated. He married a distant cousin, Susan Lindsay, and for a time was in business with his cousin Samuel Hobson at Mocksville. Soon after, however, with wife and baby, Mary Lindsay, or Minnie, as she came to be called, he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was successful. With the opening of the war, however, he brought his family back to his father's, and began organizing companies, which elected him colonel of the 45th Regiment, North Carolina, with which he served until 1863, having been brought back from Gettysburg in a low fever from which he had long been suffering and from which he soon died at Martinsburg, Virginia, June 26, 1863, and, after the war, was buried in Greensboro. Mrs. Morehead, born January 15, 1833, died on September 28, 1872.

The next brother, Colonel James Turner Morehead, Jr., or II, was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, May 28, 1838. He was educated at the old Paisley School, and his father often took the boys with him on his legal circuits. Later he studied at Rockingham,

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

Orange, and Dr. Wilson's schools and graduated with honors from the University of North Carolina, in which he was assigned the German address. He studied law with Chief Justice Pearson in Yadkin County and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He organized the Guilford Grays, and was chosen their lieutenant, being among those who received swords from the Edgeworth Seminary girls—fortunate enough to receive them back in later years from Northern soldiers. The company was reduced to eighteen when they surrendered at Appomattox. He was at New Berne; was in the Virginia campaign, and made colonel of the 53d North Carolina Regiment in 1862; was shot the first day at Gettysburg; under fire at Petersburg from May 5 to June, 1864; was in many battles such as Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, etc.; was with Early's command in the Valley of Virginia and near Washington; was shot at Fisher's Hill; was taken prisoner within the enemy lines at Hare's Hill and sent to Washington and later to Fort Delaware. On his return in 1866 he was elected to the legislature by a large majority. He also represented his district in the State Senate in 1872, when, on the death of Governor Holden, he became president of that body and Lieutenant-Governor. He was returned in 1874 and 1882. On November 3, 1915, a portrait of him by his niece, Emma Morehead Whitfield, was presented to the Supreme Court of the State and accepted for the court by Chief Justice Walter Clark, who described him as "a brave soldier, a learned lawyer, an honourable gentleman, and a member of one of the most distinguished families in the State." Colonel Morehead was greatly devoted to the care of his niece, his elder brother's daughter, Minnie, an almost lifelong invalid until her death on July 7, 1914. The colonel himself died on April 11, 1919, at the age of nearly eighty-one. He never married.

The next and last brother, Major Joseph Motley Morehead, was born in Greensboro, North Carolina, July 9, 1840, and was but six years old when his mother died. He was educated at the

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Alamance County Academy of Dr. Alexander Wilson and the University of North Carolina. On account of ill health he was compelled to give up his course in 1858. Later he studied law under Chief Justice Pearson of Richmond Hill. With the opening of the war he enlisted as a private in the Guilford Grays, and soon became first lieutenant in the Second North Carolina State Troops. Again ill health defeated his purposes, and after a surgeon's discharge in 1865 he began practice and planting in Greensboro. Made a lover of out-of-doors by his health, he and Judge David Schenck led to the dedication of the Guilford battle-ground as a permanent public park. He was acting president of the association for many years and instrumental in securing many of its monuments. He secured an appropriation from Congress for the two memorial arches to Generals Nash and Davidson; and also an appropriation of \$30,000 for a monument to General Greene, but it came ten days after his death. The beautiful equestrian statue now stands on the site he chose for it. His was the moving spirit in the statue to Keren-happuch Norman Turner and the monument to Captain James Turner Morehead. In this work he wrote many historical articles of merit, and a pamphlet on *James Hunter, General of the Regulators*. He died January 1, 1911, and on July 4, 1913, the Battle-Ground Association unveiled a statue of him amid most impressive ceremonies. It was said of him that he was "a cultured gentleman, his reading was varied, embracing a large variety of subjects, but outside of his professional studies he devoted himself chiefly to works of theology, agriculture, and history. He was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife, to whom he was married on November 8, 1883, was Miss May Christian Jones of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, daughter of Decatur and Harriet (Keen) Jones, a descendant of Philip Jones, a founder of Baltimore, and also Isaac Norman, father of Keren-happuch Turner. Major Morehead was of a most gentle and lovable character and devoted the best part of his life to the historical interests of his

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

State. Only one of his sons lived to maturity, James Turner Morehead, Esq.

James Turner Morehead (IV), son of Major Joseph Motley Morehead, was born at Greensboro, North Carolina, on May 18, 1887. He was educated at Guilford College and the University of North Carolina, and studied law under his uncle, Colonel James T. Morehead, with whom he formed the partnership of Morehead and Morehead, after his admission to the bar in February, 1909, until the death of Colonel Morehead in 1919. He has also from time to time engaged in the cotton business and is extensively engaged in buying and developing city, suburban and rural real estate. He was married on July 3, 1915, to Miss Mary Eloise, daughter of Samuel and Julia (Gilmer) Dick of Greensboro, and granddaughter of Judge and Mrs. R. P. Dick and Judge and Mrs. John A. Gilmer of Guilford County. Their only child, born July 14, 1916, like his father, is named after the late Colonel James Turner Morehead. Mrs. Morehead died in the epidemic of influenza-pneumonia on February 3, 1920, in her thirtieth year.

Major Morehead's eldest sister, Annie Eliza Morehead, was born on February 1, 1836, in Greensboro, and lost her mother eleven years later. She was thereupon adopted by Mrs. Governor Morehead, her aunt for whom she was named, and grew up a member of the family. Her cousin Emma being almost the same age, they became devoted companions and attended Edgeworth Seminary together. In due time she became the head of her father's house. On October 11, 1859, she was married to Rev. Theodore Whitfield, D.D., a Baptist minister from Hines County, Mississippi, son of Benjamin and Lucy Eliza (Hatch) Whitfield, who were descendants of the Whitfields, Bryans, Needhams and Hatches of eastern North Carolina, who came from England and Ireland in the seventeenth century, settling in Nansemond and Lower Norfolk counties, Virginia, and later going to North Carolina where they intermarried with the first families of the State. Mrs. Whitfield soon joined the



MRS. JAMES LATHROP MOREHEAD
CAROLINE DOUGLAS HILL

MRS. JAMES LATHROP MOREHEAD
CAROLINE DOUGLAS HILL



THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Baptist Church. During the oncoming war she spent much time at "Magnolia," the elder Whitfield's house near Jackson, Mississippi. Her husband has paid high tribute to her in his *Personal Reminiscences* and *Whitfield Family Records*, showing her noble service during the war, especially at his pastorate in Aberdeen, Mississippi, and also in the two pastorates in Goldsboro, North Carolina, where she met difficulties like a heroine, and, as her husband asserts, saved his life. At Charlotte (North Carolina) pastorate she was an ideal minister's wife and was a great power in securing the building of the First Baptist Church there. When the education of their children became a chief object, in 1887, Rev. Whitfield took the Fulton Baptist Mission in Richmond, Virginia. In 1888 she was president of the Woman's Missionary Union at its organization as an auxiliary of the Southern Baptist Convention. Her husband died in 1894, after which she was devoted to her children's future. She died on November 12, 1914. She was a cultured woman, a lover of poetry, and of much ability as a painter. The organ of the Missionary Union said of her: "Her nobility of character was reflected in dignity of bearing, in resourceful, enthusiastic, and undaunted courage with which she met the affairs of life, and in the unswerving loyalty and faith which characterized this servant of God." She was a guest of honor at the Jubilate of the Missionary Union which occurred at Richmond, and one of the rooms at its training school has been made a memorial to her, the gift of her children, Dr. James M. Whitfield, George H. Whitfield, and Miss Emma M. Whitfield, the latter of whom designed the W. M. U. pin. These are the only children who survived her.

Of these children of Rev. and Mrs. Whitfield, (1) Dr. James Morehead Whitfield, born November 7, 1867, was married in 1892 to Mary G. Mathews (September 29, 1870–August 6, 1908), daughter of Thomas Philip Mathews and his wife Elizabeth Bolling Marshall, of Virginia, and had the following children: Mary Morehead Whit-

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

field (November 5, 1894–June 26, 1895), James M. Whitfield (born May 24, 1898), Theodore Whitfield (born May 24, 1905), Philip Whitfield (born August 2, 1906), and William Bryan Whitfield (August, 1898–June 1, 1909); (2) Lizzie May, died in infancy; (3) George Hillman Whitfield (born June 22, 1873) was married October 26, 1904, to Laura Merryman Crane (born in September, 1873), daughter of Henry Ryland and Clara (Merryman) Crane of Baltimore, and had two children: Clare Merryman, born August 4, 1906, and Annie Morehead, born December 19, 1909; (4) Miss Emma Morehead Whitfield, born at Greensboro, North Carolina, on December 5, 1874, now a well-known portrait artist of Richmond, Virginia, to whose talents the Morehead lines are greatly indebted. Many public portraits of the leading members of the family are from her brush.

Returning to the youngest sister of Mrs. Theodore Whitfield (Annie Eliza Morehead), namely, Mary Harper Morehead: it is said of her, that though she was but three years old when her mother died, she grew into a gentle, self-sacrificing, beautiful, and strong character, and on becoming the head of her father's house, laughingly remarked: "Although the *last*, I have become the *first*." She died while at Richmond, Virginia, on October 5, 1877. She it was who, on May 5, 1860, at notable ceremonies at Greensboro, was chosen "Queen of the May" at Edgeworth Seminary and presented the flag of the Guilford Grays, which after being carried through the Civil War now rests in the Confederate Museum at Richmond.

"In the name of my subjects, the fair donors of Edgeworth," said she, in the ceremonies, "I present this banner to the Guilford Grays. Fain would we have it a 'Banner of Peace,' and have inscribed upon its graceful folds 'Peace on earth, and good will to men'; for our unmanly natures shrink from the horrors of war and bloodshed. But we have placed upon it 'The Oak'—fit emblem of the firm heroic spirits over which it is to float. Strength, energy, and decision mark the character of the sons of Guilford, whose noble



“BLANDWOOD”

RESIDENCE OF JAMES LATHROP MOREHEAD, DURHAM, N. C.

RESIDENCE OF JAMES VALTIROB MOREHEAD, DENHAM, N. C.

GRAND AOOD.

THE MOREHEADS OF NORTH CAROLINA

sires have taught their sons to know *but one fear*—the fear of doing wrong.

“Proudly in days past have the banners of our country waved o’er yon battle-field, where our fathers fought for freedom from a tyrant’s power! This their motto: ‘Union is Strength’—and we their daughters would have this our banner, unfurled only in the same noble cause, quivering through our soft Southern breezes, echo forth the same glorious theme—Union! Union!!”

*The Editor is much indebted to Mr. Samuel Ash
for use of material in his Biographical Sketches.*

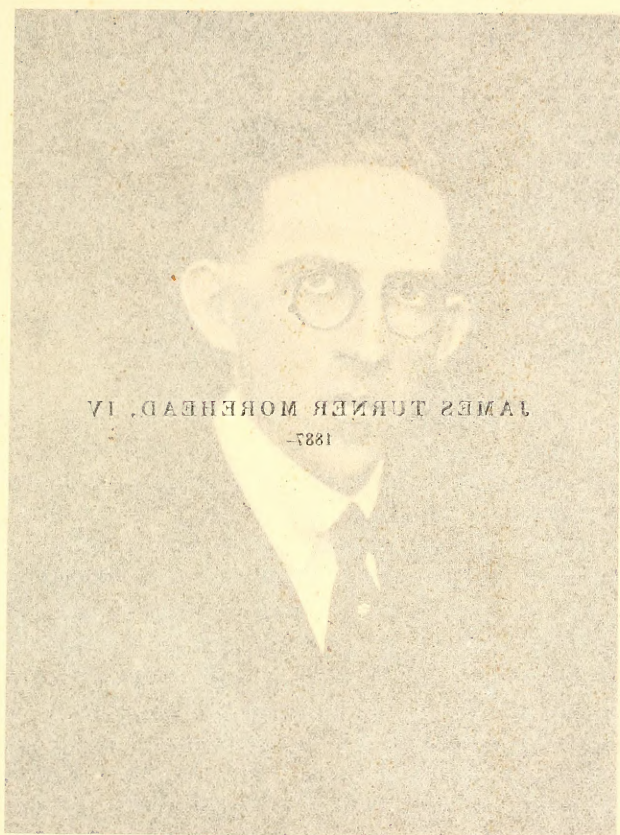
VII

THE LINDSAY FAMILY

TWO accounts of the origin of the Lindsays of North Carolina exist: one by an editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, and one by the brother of both Ann Eliza Lindsay (Mrs. Governor John Motley Morehead) and Mary Teas Lindsay (Mrs. James Turner Morehead), through whom the two families were connected.

The first account, by Sally Nelson Robins, recites, among other matters, that the family came over in the person of Rev. David Lindsay, who became minister of Yeocomico Church in the Wi-comico region of Northumberland County, Virginia, in 1650. He was, according to his tomb there, "born in ye Kingdom of Scotland, first and lawful sonne of ye Rt. Honorable Sir Hierome Lindsay, Knt. of ye Mount-Lord-Lyon, King-at-Arms." He was of course a rector of the Church of England, and died in the sixty-fourth year of his age on April 3, 1667, so that he was born about 1603. She further recites that he had a son, Robert, whose son, Opie, lived at "The Mount" in Fairfax County, and there reared four sons: Robert, Opie, Thomas, and William, the middle two going to Kentucky, William marrying Ann Calvert, who was a great-granddaughter of Lord Baltimore, and settling at Laurel Hill, Fairfax County, while Robert, the eldest, became the founder of the Lindsay family of North Carolina, and so would be the first Robert mentioned in the second account which now follows:

"Our family," wrote Robert Goodloe Lindsay, a brother of Ann



JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, IV

1887-



THE LINDSAY FAMILY

Eliza (Lindsay) Morehead (Mrs. Governor John Motley Morehead), "is of Scotch-Irish descent. Our great-great-grandfather came to this country from that portion of Ireland known as Scotch-Irish. The Lindsay blood is decidedly more Scotch than Irish. The Lindsays of Scotch Ireland were descendants of David Lindsay, the head of the Scotch clan of feudal lords in Scotland before the fall of King James and Bruce, and portions of the family took refuge in Ireland. Afterward some of them emigrated to America and, with other Scotch-Irish colonists, settled in the lower part of Pennsylvania and upper part of Maryland; and then a number sought new homes farther south. The greater portion of the number that came to North Carolina settled in Mecklenburg County, near and around Charlotte. Our grandfather pitched his camp in Guilford, in Deep River, about twelve miles west of Greensboro as it now stands. He never left the place he first settled upon, but raised his large family there, consisting of six boys and two girls: John settled in Davidson County, and has a large family of descendants; Samuel located in the south part of Guilford; William, near the old homestead; Andrew kept to the old homestead of our grandfather; David went to Jamestown; and my father, Robert Lindsay, took up his home at Martinsville, then the county seat of Guilford County after the county was divided. He still continued to live at Martinsville, but did mercantile business at the new court house, Greensboro. He died a year or two after the moving of the court house to Greensboro. My mother [Letitia (Harper) Lindsay] continued to live at Martinsville until she married a Mr. Humphries."¹

¹ Copy made by Miss Emma Morehead Whitfield, August 30, 1912, and now in her possession at Richmond, Virginia. The most of this matter was collected by her mother, Mrs. Annie Morehead Whitfield, beginning about 1890. The newspaper correspondent, "Marquise de Fontenoy," in 1906, described a clan meeting of the Lindsays at Kinross that year, noting the absence of American delegates. The Earl of Crawford was president and chief of the clan which had been organized over a thousand years. The Lindsays were always noted for prevailing sandy hair as the Douglasses were for black. It is claimed the clan was of Scandinavian rather than Gallic origin. They were frequently intermarried with the houses of Stuart and Bruce. The

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

If this letter is given correctly, the name of the first American Lindsay was not known to him, *i.e.*, the great-great-grandfather of Robert Goodloe Lindsay and Ann Eliza (Lindsay) Morehead (Mrs. Governor John Motley Morehead). Nor was their great-grandfather's name known; but the first known name is that of their grandfather, Robert Lindsay, Sr., the father of Robert Lindsay, Jr., of Martinsville.² Could these earlier ones be Robert and Opie?

Robert, Sr., was first married to a Miss Mebane and by her had two children, John and Elizabeth Lindsay, of the latter of whom nothing is known.³ John, however, married Elizabeth Wilson of Rockbridge, Virginia, and settled in Davidson County, North Carolina, where he reared a large family of fourteen children, of whom the following can be named: Samuel; Esther, who was first Mrs. Hargrave and by her second marriage Mrs. Clemons; Polly (Mrs. Campbell); Sallie (Mrs. Wright); John W. (wife, Miss E. G. Mock), whose children were W. A. Lindsay, Hugh, Thomas J., Eliza (Mrs. Overman of Florida; eight children); Andrew, married to Sallie Mock; James M. (wife, Catherine Clinnard), and Alexander H.

Robert, Sr., by his second marriage, this time to a Miss McGehee, had two daughters and five sons: Susan (Mrs. Dr. Wood), with one son in Wisconsin, a daughter named Charity, and two physician sons (Drs. William and Sidney) in New Orleans; Elizabeth (wife of Rev. Samuel Caldwell, an eminent Presbyterian minister), who was mother of six ministers (one of whom was a Baptist)

fifth Earl of Crawford, Lord High Admiral and Lord Justiciary of Scotland, was big enough to decline King James' offer of the title of "Duke of Montrose," an example since followed by them. A Lord Crawford fought in the Revolution and when introduced to Benedict Arnold in England refused to shake hands, causing a duel in which he contemptuously refused to fire, saying he preferred to leave Arnold for the hangman. "The Black Watch!" was organized by a Lindsay. The thirty-fourth lord of Lindsay's name is a celebrated one in astronomy.

² Mrs. A. M. Whitfield gives Robert, Sr., as the first arrival, so that they conflict on that point, one on which her uncle, Robert Goodloe Lindsay, as being nearer to those generations, would seem to be more liable to know. Mrs. Whitfield is correct on what follows, however.

³ Robert, Sr., had two sisters, whom, like their brother, the Whitfield notes make to come from Ireland: Mrs. William of South Carolina, near Greenville, and Esther, who never married.

THE LINDSAY FAMILY

and one lawyer, the Baptist residing in Mississippi; William; Samuel, who married Henrietta Cansey and had a son, Dr. J. Madison Lindsay (wife, Jane Dick), and granddaughter, Susan Letitia (Mrs. Henry Morehead), and great-granddaughter, Minnie M. of Richmond, Virginia; Robert, Jr., who married Letitia Harper; Andrew, who married Elizabeth Dick; and David, whose wife was Sarah Dillon of Virginia, from whom are descended the Fosters of Lexington, North Carolina.

Robert Lindsay, Jr., mentioned above, born September 26, 1776, was married on June 9, 1803, to Letitia, born on February 27, 1785, the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jeduthan Harper. The Hon. Robert Lindsay, Jr., was a member of the first House of Commons of North Carolina, representing Guilford County. He died on October 28, 1818, his wife surviving him to July 25, 1835.

Their children were:⁴ Ann Eliza (Mrs. Governor John Motley Morehead); Jeduthan Harper Lindsay, born October 8, 1806, and married to a Miss Strange of Kentucky and had eight children;⁵ Jesse Harper Lindsay, born December 17, 1808, and married to his cousin, Gazeal Amelia Ellison, and had four children: Annette (wife of C. G. Wright, a lawyer and brave Confederate officer, and with one child, Clem G. Wright, Jr.); Sallie (Mrs. Judge John A. Gilmer), with their children, Ellison, Mrs. Julia G. Dick, and John A. G. Lindsay; John Allen Lindsay, born April 18, 1811; Mary Teas Lindsay, born March 12, 1813, married on May 13, 1830, to James Turner Morehead, and deceased February 27, 1847; and Robert Goodloe Lindsay, born March 26, 1816.

Of these, Mary Teas Lindsay (Mrs. James Turner Morehead) was born March 12, 1813, and was married when she was seventeen

⁴ These children's names and dates are from the Lindsay family Bible in possession of Miss Lizzie Lindsay, Greensboro, North Carolina.

⁵ The only sons among these children who lived to maturity and married were Dr. James E. Lindsay, who married Miss Lottie Gittings of Baltimore, and had two daughters, Charlotte and Margaret; Ernest Lindsay of St. Joseph, Missouri, who married a Miss McDonnell; Dr. Edward Lindsay of Greensboro, North Carolina, who married Miss Lizzie Settla and had four children.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

and her husband somewhere near thirty.⁶ She died on February 27, 1847. It is told of her gentleness and timidity, when she was attending school at Hillsboro, North Carolina, under Dr. Green, afterwards Bishop of Mississippi, that, observing her agitation, which combined "smiles and tears," he assigned her the combination as a theme. She also attended at Salem later. She had a little half-brother, Henry, who was crushed by an accident in the cotton mill, and half-sister, Sallie Humphries (afterwards Mrs. Walton of Tennessee). She died at the early age of thirty-three, in 1847. Their children were Robert Goodloe Morehead, unmarried, educated at the university at Chapel Hill, served in the Confederate army, and died in Greensboro; John Henry Morehead; Annie Eliza Morehead (Mrs. Theodore Whitfield); James Turner Morehead, Jr.; Joseph Motley Morehead, and Mary Harper Morehead, sketches of most of whom appear in the chapter on *The Moreheads of North Carolina*, latter part.

⁶ See sketch in the chapter on *The Moreheads of North Carolina* of younger brother of Governor John Motley Morehead.



MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, IV

MARY ELOISE DICK

1890-1920

MRS. JAMES TURNER MOREHEAD, IV
MARY ELOISE DICK
1830-1870

VIII

THE HARPER FAMILY

THE connection of the Morehead and Harper families came through the Lindsays, in the marriage of Ann Eliza, daughter of Robert Lindsay (III) and Letitia (Harper) Lindsay, to Governor John Motley Morehead; and also the marriage of his brother, James Turner Morehead (I), and her sister, Mary Teas Lindsay.

Letitia (Harper) Lindsay was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Jeduthan Harper and granddaughter of Abram Harper, the earliest known member of the family. Abram was born about 1708, and, about 1732, was married to Miss Lettuce George, who was born in 1713 and died on August 8, 1797. Their children are: Jesse Harper, born in 1733; Jeduthan Harper, born November 15, 1734; Frances Harper, born in 1739; James Harper, born in 1746; Travis Harper, born in 1749; and Letitia George Harper, born in 1755.

Of these children, Jesse Harper, the eldest, had a particularly eminent son, Robert Goodloe Harper, who was born at the old homestead in Fredericksburg, Virginia, in 1765. Later his parents moved to Granville, North Carolina, when at the age of fifteen he served in a troop of horse, composed of the youth of the neighborhood, under General Greene, during the closing scenes of the southern campaign of the Revolution. He then entered Princeton College as a student in upper classes, tutoring the lower ones. Graduating in 1785, he went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

accidentally met the father of a former pupil. He began the study of law, was elected to the legislature, and to the national House of Representatives. He was an ardent supporter of Washington and Adams, a notable writer, publicist, orator, and lawyer, and distinguished for moral worth and eminent social graces. He married a daughter of the famous Maryland signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and soon became a Baltimorean. He also soon became a member of the United States Senate, and toward the close of his life was an active member of the American Colonization Society. He was appointed by the President to deliver the address of welcome to Lafayette on his last visit. He died suddenly on January 15, 1825.¹ His daughter, Emily, a devout Catholic, was a vice-regent of Mount Vernon.

Jesse Harper's next brother, Jeduthan, was born on November 15, 1736, and was married on November 1, 1775, to Gazael Parke, born February 23, 1755.² He was then a resident of Chatham County, North Carolina, and, shortly before his marriage, he was a member of the first State Convention that met on August 21, 1775, at Hillsboro, and was there appointed Lieutenant-Colonel (Colonel Ambrose Ramsey). At the Halifax Convention, on November 12, 1776, which formed the State Constitution, he was also a member, and of the Assembly afterwards. Colonel Harper died in November, 1819, his wife surviving him to February 21, 1845, at the age of ninety years. Their children are: Mary (Mrs. Dr. Teas), born March 30, 1777, and deceased July 6, 1817; Elizabeth (Mrs. John Allen), born August 17, 1782, and deceased in November, 1821; Letty (February 27, 1785–July, 1835), first married in 1803 to Robert Lindsay and after his death to Henry Humphries; Jesse, born May 19, 1787, unmarried, and deceased April 1, 1851; Sarah (or Sally), born September 18, 1789, first

¹ Duyckinck's *Cyclopedia of American Literature*, Vol. I.

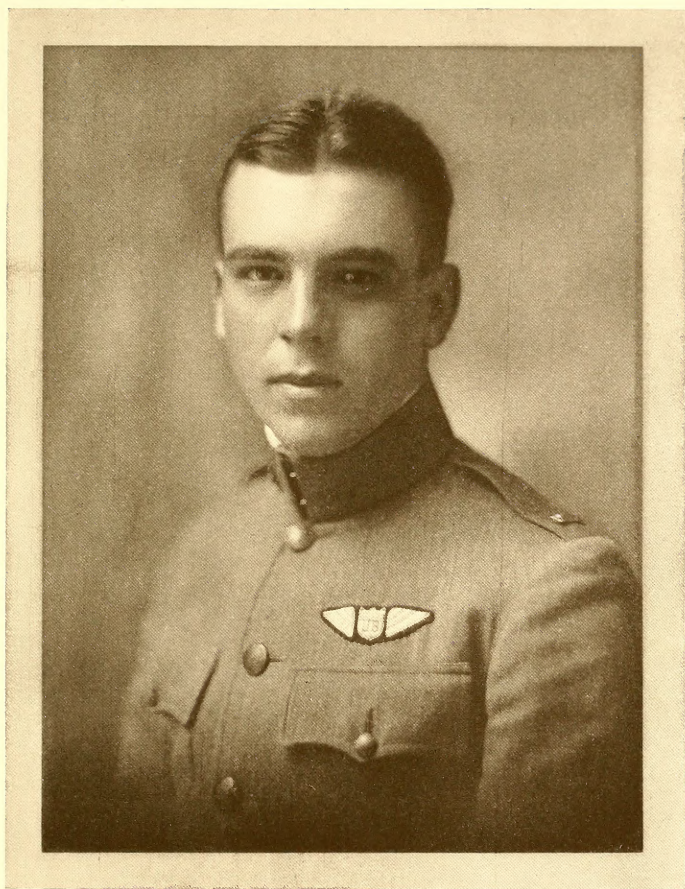
² Dates, etc., from the Jeduthan Harper family Bible in possession of Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Virginia.

JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, II

1834-

JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, II

1894-



THE HARPER FAMILY

married to a Mr. Ellison, and after his death to General Alexander Gray, dying on June 28, 1858; Absalom Tatom (October 5, 1792–October, 1818); Samuel Parke (February 8, 1795–August 14, 1798), and Jeduthan Washington (October 12, 1799–May 23, 1801).

IX

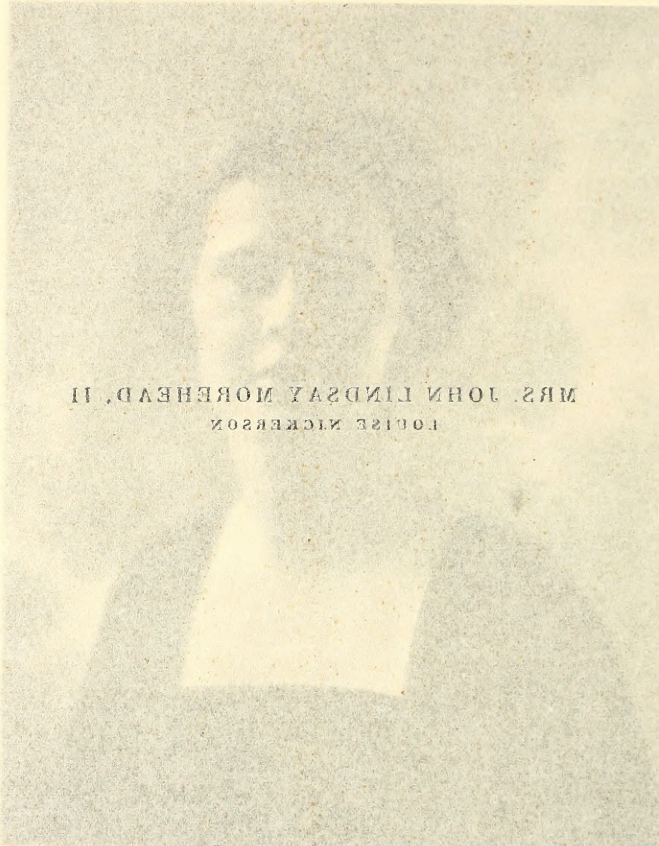
THE MOTLEY FAMILY

THROUGH Obedience Motley's marriage to John Morehead came the connection of these two families. She was the daughter of Captain Joseph Motley and granddaughter of Joseph Motley of Gloucester County, Virginia, the earliest known member of the line in America. It is true a John Motley was brought over in 1637 by Francis Fowler of James City County; and there are Motleys recorded in Northumberland County as early as January 20, 1655, when a Henry Motley died, and his wife, Ann, was made his administratrix; that on April 20, 1663, a John Motley was granted 450 acres for bringing from the old country nine new settlers and he lived in Great Wicomico region of the Northern Neck, and that his wife's name was Mary; he died before February 24, 1671, when she was made his administratrix, in which capacity she had business with Daniel Motley, a London merchant, and that she had a son, John, living; that a John Motley lived in Essex County, St. Anne parish, when he made his will, February 11, 1735, in which is reference to sons, William and Henry, and grandson, John; but, as Gloucester County records before 1865 were destroyed, no connection can thereby be traced.¹

¹ The John Motley of 1637 is given in Green's *Early Virginia Immigrants*, p. 235. This John might easily be the grandfather of the first Joseph Motley here given, so far as circumstances and time are concerned. These imported men were more often than not younger sons of leading families. *Virginia Land Patents, 1652-1655*, p. 349, gives John Motley of Wicomico as receiving 600 acres in Westmoreland County for transporting twelve new settlers himself.



MRS. JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, II
LOUISE NICKERSON



MRS. JOHN LINDSAY MOREHEAD, II
LOUISE NICKERSON

THE MOTLEY FAMILY

Joseph Motley of Gloucester County, Virginia, however, is said to be of Welsh descent, by family tradition, and as early as February 18, 1737, he, as a resident of Gloucester County, bought 400 acres in Amelia County, which had been created three years before, and that they were on Flat Creek.² Seven years later, March 14, 1744, he was a resident of Raleigh parish, Amelia County, with his wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Abraham Forrest, also of Gloucester and Amelia counties, and a large family, when he bought 300 acres in the same parish. He purchased 400 acres November 28, 1751, on Flat Creek and 366 acres in "the fork of Nottoway." He made his will on November 2, 1763, and it was probated August 28, 1777, during the Revolution. The children mentioned in this will are: Abraham Joseph; Judith, wife of Thomas Pain; Ann (Hundley); Else, wife of Robert Vaughan; Mary, wife of Bartholomew Dupuy; Joice; Martha; and Joel; with grandsons, Joseph (II), son of Abraham; and David, son of Joseph; and granddaughters, not named, but children of Abraham, Joseph, Else, Judith, and Mary. Before he died he gave his purchase of 300 acres of 1744 to his son Joseph Motley, Jr., of Amelia County, "for great good will," the deed being dated June 4, 1760.

Joseph Motley, Jr. or (II), married twice, first, Martha, daughter of David Ellington of Amelia County, by whom he had a considerable family and was a widower until his older children at least were grown. In the February court of Amelia County, 1770, he took oath of office as captain of militia, and it is said he served under Colonel Washington. He removed to Pittsylvania County, Virginia, where he was an extensive planter, and where he made his will on November 8, 1804, and it was presented in court on December 15, 1806. In this are mentioned his children: Martha (Stewart), Obedience (Morehead), Amy (Carter), Delilah (Terry); and reference to grandchildren, among whom are Joseph Motley Tanner, Joel Tanner, and Asa Tanner, these latter indicating a de-

² *Amelia County Land Book*, I, p. 113.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

ceased daughter whose name is not known. His wife at this time was Elizabeth, his first wife being deceased.³

Obedience Motley Morehead's account of the death of her mother through Tory treachery has been given, and the same authority tells more of Captain Joseph Motley's home life: "He seems to have been a man of large capacities and fortune, doing his business directly with the mother country, which was still called 'home.' He had many relics of the war: a sword, and Indian trophies, which, unfortunately, were burned up in his house in later years. Rather old for service in the Revolutionary war, he seems to have remained with the wife and little ones to ensure their protection and also forward supplies, when possible, to his sons and friends in the Army. I have been told that he sent six sons into the Army: one of these, David, eighteen years old, was gone so long (seven years) that no one recognized him on his return. The story goes that one day as "his father" was going up the road, he met some man, tired and jaded, returning from the war. After passing them, he (David) turned and said:

" 'Isn't that old Dobbin that you are riding? "

" 'Why, yes!' was the answer.

" 'And can that be my father, Captain Motley? "

"Then came the recognition and the rejoicing! Of course the father joined him and returned to the old house. On nearing the place they heard the songs and merry-making of the corn-shuckers, when suddenly came a shout of joy from old Rachel, the African nurse.

" 'Huldulda! Mars Davy! Huldulda!' and great was the joy of all.

"She [Rachel] had been an African princess and being sent one day to drive the birds from the rice fields, was suddenly kidnapped, a bag thrown over her head, and herself carried away captive and

³ On July 2, 1785, there is mention of "Joseph Motley of Pittsylvania County and Elizabeth his wife," in *Amelia Land Book*, XVII, p. 223; and on May 6, 1780, "Joseph Motley and Martha, his wife, of Amelia County," in Book 15, p. 369.

THE MOTLEY FAMILY

sold a slave in America. She was faithful and kind and became a real mother to the ten children when left to her care. There was a boy also from Africa, among the slaves, and they talked with each other in their language. He often said he would go back to his people, for whom he sighed. One morning he was found hanging to a tree in the yard and Rachel explained that he had gone to his own country. The children wept for him, and only Rachel, whom they loved devotedly, could console them. She had flowers tattooed on her breast for beauty.

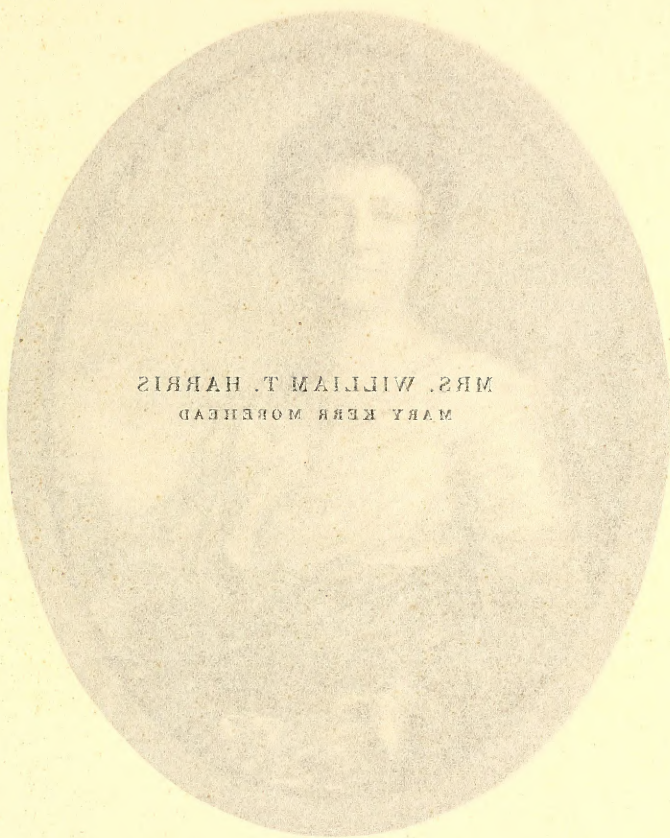
"Captain Motley," the narrative continues, "gave to his daughter, Obedience, 2000 pounds as a marriage dowry, which must have been a great fortune in those days. I never saw such reverence and devotion as she always manifested for 'my poor father,' as she called him. How she honored every teaching and every word of his! His maxims seemed to be the law of her life. 'As my poor father said,' was her conclusion to everything. This beloved father being ill, she, now a married woman, living in . . . County, was sent for, . . . but he died before she could arrive. He was a member of the Church of England, or Episcopal Church as it became, and inspired his children with great reverence for the 'Great Ruler of the Universe.'" Some of her descendants thought Obedience Motley Morehead was as strong an intellectual character as either her father or husband and that the family distinction came quite as much from her as from either of them.

X

THE FORREST FAMILY

THE Morehead family connection with this family came about through the marriage of Governor Morehead's father to his mother, Obedience Motley, whose grandmother, Elizabeth Motley, was a daughter of Abraham Forrest, Sr., of whom and his family but little information is at hand. It is known that Abraham Forrest and his wife, Judith Forrest, lived in Gloucester County, Virginia, as early as May 17, 1750, and that they later lived in Nottoway parish, Amelia County, at which latter date they bought 400 acres on Deep Creek and Cooper's Branch in that county. It is also known that at the date of his will, June 10, 1757, he had children as follows: John, Abraham, Jr., George, Richard, Elizabeth (Motley), Mary (Foster), and Miss Joice Forrest, with another daughter deceased (a Mrs. Williams) who had a son, Abraham, and daughter, Judith, these of Richmond County, Virginia. Abraham, Sr.'s will was probated on February 22, 1759.¹

¹ *Amelia County Will Book*, I, p. 139, and *Land Book*, III, p. 453.



MRS. WILLIAM T. HARRIS
MARY KERR MOREHEAD

MRS. WILLIAM T. HARRIS
MARY KERR MOREHEAD



XI

THE ELLINGTON FAMILY

THE Ellington connection with the Morehead family was from Governor Morehead's mother, Obedience Motley Morehead, her mother being Mrs. Martha Motley, daughter of David Ellington, of whom, as in the case of the Forrest family, little is now known. David Ellington was a resident of Nottoway parish, Amelia County, Virginia, as early as February 20, 1747, where he first purchased land on both sides of the Falls Branch of Great Nottoway River, adjoining the Bollings, Ellises, Evanses, and Deweys. It is also known that his wife's name was Martha, after whom was named a daughter, above mentioned. His will is dated November 5, 1773, at which time he had children as follows: Jeremiah, David, Jr., Josiah, Hezekiah, Enochward, Stephen, Lucy (Mrs. Tanner), Martha (Mrs. Motley), Obedience (Mrs. Evans), and Sarah.¹

¹ *Amelia County Will Book*, II, p. 130, and *Land Book*, III, p. 9.

XII

THE NORMAN FAMILY

THE Normans came from Orchard, Somersetshire, England. There is a will of George Norman of January 13, 1675, in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. His son, George, married Anne Tolson, Cecil County, February 27, 1628; the latter owned a plantation on the James River called "Norman's Pride." Isaac, son of the second George, married Frances Courtney, and was the father of Keren-happuch and of Isabel. Keren-happuch was born in 1690, and in 1710 married James Turner, son of Thomas Turner of Prince William County, clerk there in 1723, whose wife was Martha, daughter of Richard Taliaferro of Richmond County, Virginia. Isaac Norman was granted five miles of land on the Potomac River "for services to the English Government."

The marriage of Keren-happuch (Norman) Turner's two daughters to Charles and Joseph Morehead makes the connection with the Norman family.

The first record of Isaac Norman is as grantee of this tract in the original Spottsylvania County (1720) on June 30, 1726, by patent. It was a very large grant in the Great Fork of Rappahannock River, from which on April 7, four years later, namely, 1730, then in St. George parish, he sold 100 acres. The following year, on February 2, 1731, he joined his doubtless future son-in-law, James Turner, of the same parish, in selling 634 acres; and two years later, January 30, 1733, he deeded a part of his homestead to the ex-



MRS. B. FRANK MEBANE
LILY CONNALLY MOREHEAD

Portratt by Lloyd Bronson, 1911



MRS. B. FRANK MERZ
LILY CONNALLY MOREHEAD

Portrait by Lloyd Brownson, 1911

THE NORMAN FAMILY

tent of 100 acres "to James Turner, my son-in-law, planter, and Keren-happuch Turner, my daughter of the said county," as a deed of gift. The first mention of Isaac's wife, Frances, and other children, is on September 25, 1740, when they conveyed a part of the old homestead to "Joseph Norman, our son, of Orange County (created out of Spottsylvania in 1734), for love and affection, 100 acres, being a part of the tract which I live on." This is witnessed by other children: Courtney, Frances, and Rose Norman.¹ This Rose Norman later married William Duncan, son of William Duncan, Sr. From this naming it would seem Courtney was given his mother's maiden family name and Frances her given name. It is also known that on May 26, 1748, a John Norman lived near Isaac Norman; and on June 6 of that year, James Turner was a resident of Prince William County, Hamilton parish, when he deeded some of the land Isaac Norman had given him and his wife to Joseph Norman, and that Isaac and his wife were still living at Norman's Ford, the two homes being in what is now Culpeper and Fauquier counties, Turner in the latter.

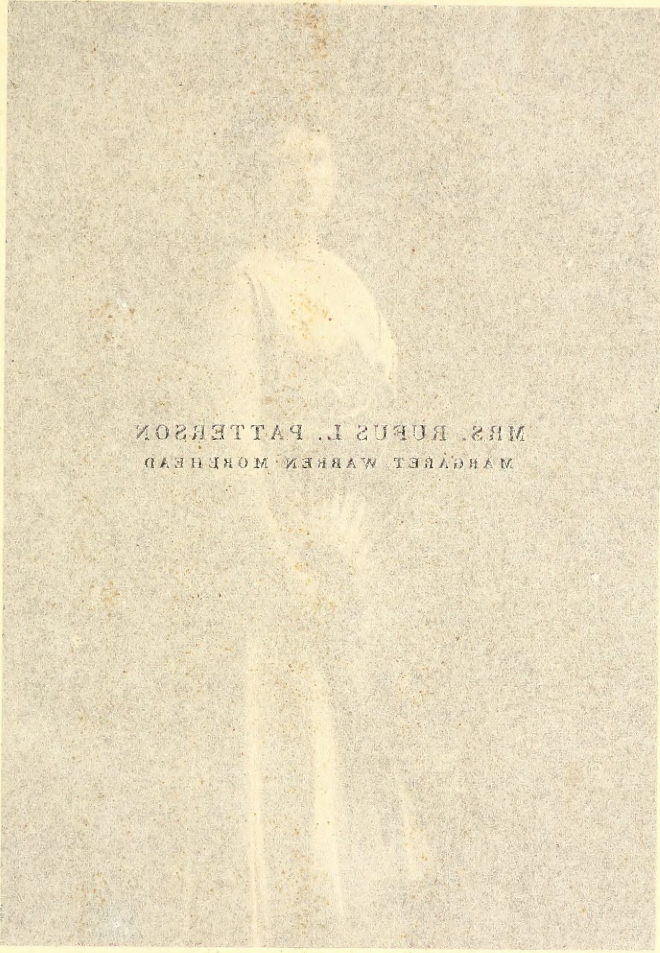
Before turning to data on earlier Normans, it may be well to note that the will of Courtney Norman, dated March 14, 1770, and probated by his widow, Mary Norman, August 20 of the same year, mentions his children as John Courtney, Ruben, Benjamin, Amy (Murphy), and Elizabeth S. Williams, while the settlement also names Mary, Milley, and Elizabeth as daughters. Joseph Norman's will, also of Culpeper County, names his wife Sarah, and children: Thomas, John, William, James, and Isaac and his wife Sarah, and his grandson, Isaac. This was dated November 20, 1783, and proved February 16, 1784. In Green, Vol. II, p. 52, on Culpeper records, Mary (Dillard) is inserted after Isaac (and wife), also Winifred (Bywaters), Peggy (Calvert), Fanny, and Keziah, which is no doubt more accurate.

¹ Courtney Norman's daughter, Frances, married Francis Browning, Jr. For much of the Norman material thanks are due to Colonel Henry Strother, Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

So early as 1636 Henry Gookins received fifty acres of land for securing as settlers Peter and Mary Norman; and Daniel Gookins, the following year, brought over Austice, Peter, and Henry Norman. In 1638 Dickery Norman, in 1651 Edward Norman, in 1652 Stephen Norman, in 1654 Thomas Norman and John Norman, and in 1655 Elizabeth Norman were brought in as new settlers.² Some of these were men of means, probably "younger sons," for in 1657 Stephen Norman sold 1200 acres in Westmoreland. On May 29, 1678, in Middlesex County, was born to Henry and Anne Norman a daughter, Elizabeth, and on December 16, 1683, Thomas and Mary Norman had a son, Moses, born to them; and this son, Moses, and Alice Norman had a son Moses baptized on June 27, 1714; while Robert and Elizabeth Norman had a son, Thomas, born on January 9, 1723, in the same county. John Norman settled in Northumberland County, where there is record of him on August 17, 1715, as presenting a petition to the court, and his will was probated May 19, 1736, and Catherine, his wife, made executrix. The Normans were numerous in the county: a Mary Norman, with two daughters, made a will November 21, 1766; and births of other Normans there are given as follows: John, November 7, 1708; Elizabeth, January 10, 1718; Thomas, March 20, 1721; Jane, February 6, 1724; William, February 10, 1726; Catherine, January 1, 1729; and John, March 11, 1731. Thomas of Middlesex, in 1687, and Clement in 1756, in Prince William County, were in the militia. Among lands granted, a William, in 1777, received nearly 1800 acres. A William Norman, in Northumberland, seems to have died in 1738, for his estate was appraised on October 9 of that year.

² Green's *Early Virginia Immigrants*.



MRS. RUFUS L. PATTERSON
MARGARET WARREN NORTHUP

MRS. RUFUS L. PATTERSON
MARGARET WARREN MOREHEAD



XIII

THE GRAY FAMILY

THE connection of the Morehead and Gray families came with the marriage of Emma Victoria Morehead, daughter of Governor John Motley Morehead, to Julius Alexander Gray (son of General Alexander Gray and grandson of Robert Gray), a sketch of whom appears in the preceding pages.

The grandfather, Robert Gray, of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in August, 1729, and was married to a Mary Morrison whose birth occurred in 1732. It is not known what other children they had beside Alexander. Robert died in February, 1822.

Alexander Gray was born in Orange County, North Carolina, on August 16, 1768, received a liberal education, and became a man of affairs of great ability. He was a charming raconteur and had seen picturesque and important events in colonial life, the Revolution, and the infancy of the United States. In the War of 1812 he was made general and commander-in-chief of North Carolina troops to repel invasion, and before Tennessee became a State he was commissioner to treat with the Indians of that region. For twenty-two consecutive terms he served in the legislature of North Carolina from Randolph County. On February 27, 1822, he was married to Sarah Harper Ellison, a descendant of that gallant officer of the Revolution Jethro Harper. General Gray died at the ripe age of ninety-six in the fullness of his powers. When his forces had gathered at Wadesboro, in the War of 1812, news of peace was received, at which the general remarked that: "When


THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

the British heard the North Carolina troops were on the march, they came to terms"—an expression of his humor and gaiety. He died on July 12, 1864. General Gray was married twice, his first wife being Miss Nancy Parke, 1783-1820, by whom he had one child, Mary (Moore), who died in 1855. The children of the second marriage, already noted, were: Elizabeth, born May 18, 1823, first married to William Hogan (later to a Mr. Lindsay of Lexington, North Carolina), and deceased in June, 1886; Letitia Harper (Foster), born August 30, 1826, and deceased in December, 1860; Alexander, born in 1828, in October, and died in November; Robert Harper, born January 18, 1831, and a colonel in the Confederate army, dying in camp, near Fredericksburg, Virginia, on March 16, 1863; and Julius Alexander, born September 6, 1833, and married to Emma Victoria Morehead, both of whose sketches appear on preceding pages.

The children of Colonel Julius Alexander Gray and Emma (Morehead) Gray are: Anne Morehead (Fry), Robert Percy, Jessie Lindsay (Richardson), Mary Scales (Hodges), Eugene (Heck), and John Morehead.

Of these, Anne Morehead (Fry) was born September 21, 1860, and was married on February 16, 1881, to Captain J. Walker Fry, general manager of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway. Her death occurred on May 22, 1895, at Greensboro. They had three children: Emma Morehead, who married Bradford Moseley Adams; Mary Lewis, who married Pierce Christie Rucker; and Anne Gray, who married Fred I. Sutton.

Captain Robert Percy Gray, the brother of Anne Morehead (Fry), was born February 4, 1863, and remained unmarried to his death on December 9, 1906. On the opening of the Spanish-American War in 1898, the old Guilford Grays, which had separated but not disbanded their organization, reorganized with Captain Robert Percy Gray as their leader, and were one of the first companies to volunteer and did coast guard duty in the South.



MRS. ROBERT LEWIS PARRISH
EMMA GRAY NORTHRUP

MRS. ROBERT LEWIS PARRISH
EMMA GRAY MOREHEAD



THE GRAY FAMILY

Captain Gray was also one of the leading builders of the State.

His second sister, Jessie Lindsay Gray, was born December 18, 1864, and on December 8, 1886, was married to Edmund E. Richardson, a banker of Chattanooga, Tennessee. She died on January 31, 1891. They had two children born to them: Julius Gray Richardson and Edmund, Jr., the former of whom was an officer in a mine-laying ship of Scotland in the great war, and the latter in the gulf coast patrol.

The third sister, Mary Scales Gray, was born on February 1, 1867, and in 1891 was married to Professor J. Allison Hodges, M. D., son of James P. Hodges and grandson of Colonel Philernon Hodges and Colonel Alexander Murchison. Dr. Hodges graduated from Davidson College in 1880, and from the University of Virginia medical department in 1883, afterward studying in New York and Europe. He was in practice at Fayetteville at the time of their marriage. In 1893 he became professor at the University College of Medicine, and was rapidly advanced, becoming president, until the merging into the Medical College of Virginia, in 1914, since which he has been Professor of Clinical Neurology and Psychiatry. He has been one of the chief medical leaders in various professional organizations in the eastern South and one of her best known editors. His organization of Hygeia Hospital in Richmond is the first of the kind in the South. Mrs. Hodges is chairman of the section of the two Virginias in the National Civic Federation, North Carolina vice-regent for the Confederate Museum at Richmond, and president of the Woman's Club. She is a social leader of that city and deeply devoted to the history of the South.

Her sister, Eugene (Heck), was born July 27, 1870, at "Blandwood," and on April 5, 1893, was married to George Callendine Heck of Raleigh, North Carolina.¹ She died on February 18, 1898, at Raleigh, and was a social leader in both Knoxville, where they lived

¹ Mr. Heck is in business at 71 Broadway, New York.

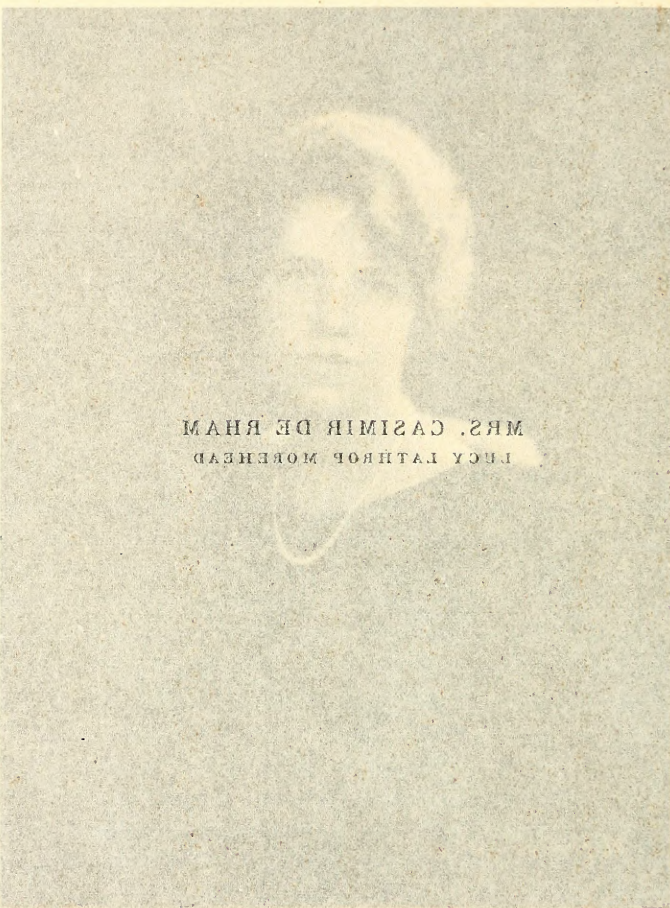
THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

many years, and in Raleigh. They had one daughter, Gene Gray Heck, who lives with Dr. and Mrs. J. Allison Hodges, Richmond, Virginia.

The youngest brother was John Morehead Gray, born on April 9, 1872, educated at Pantops Academy, and deceased only two years after leaving school. He was buried on May 31, 1891.



MRS. CASIMIR DE RHAM
LUCY LATHROP MOREHEAD



MRS. CASIMIR DE RHAM
LUCY LATROFF MOREHEAD

XIV

THE CONNALLY FAMILY

THE connection with the Connally line came with the marriage of Governor Morehead's son, James Turner Morehead, to Mary Elizabeth (or Lily, as she was often called) Connally, the daughter of Thomas Dickson Connally and his wife Frances (or Fanny) (Kerr) Connally. Thomas Dickson Connally, born in Milton, North Carolina, was son of Thomas and Susan (Ball) Connally, and grandson of George and Frances (Moore) Connally, the former son of John and Peggy Connally, the earliest known of the family, and the latter (Frances) a daughter of Robert Moore.

The ancestry of Mrs. Thomas Dickson Connally, Frances (or Fanny) Kerr, is not so simple a story; and in order to understand it one must begin with the Williams family: Nathaniel Williams, born in Hanover County, Virginia, had four sons, namely: Nathaniel, Jr., who married Mary Ann Williamson; Colonel Joseph, who married Rebecca Lanier; John, who married Elizabeth Williamson, a sister of Mary Ann; and Robert Williams, who married Mary Elizabeth Lanier, sister to Rebecca. Robert and Mary Elizabeth had a daughter, named for her mother, Mary Elizabeth Williams, and she married a Robert Williams of the eastern part of Virginia, and they had one son, Robert Williams, from whom Senator John Sharp Williams is descended. This last Robert's father died not long after, and his mother, Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Williams, then married the well-known evangelist, Rev. John Kerr. Among their numerous children were two daughters,

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

Mary Graves Kerr, who married her cousin, Nicholas Williams, a son of Colonel Joseph Williams above mentioned, and another Frances (or Fanny) Kerr, who became, as has been said, the wife of Thomas Dickson Connally.

It is said that after Thomas Dickson Connally had been a merchant and cotton factor in New Orleans, he became a merchant in Jackson, Tennessee, where his wife died. He then started with his three children to North Carolina, but died on the way, when he was but thirty-three years old. Their children were as follows: Margaret, who died in infancy; John Kerr Connally, who married Alice Thomas, and whose daughter, Mary Curry Connally (Mrs. Walter S. Andrews of Newport), is mentioned in the chapter on the Graves family; Mary Elizabeth (also known as Lily) Kerr Connally, who married Governor Morehead's son, James Turner Morehead; and Fanny Susan Connally, who married C. W. Guerrant and is now living at Lynchburg, Virginia. Their three children were adopted by their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Williams, whose own daughter, Susan, had been accidentally shot by her brother, so that Susan's name was added to Fanny Connally's, whose name was the diminutive for that of her mother.

Mr. Nicholas Williams, adopted father of the Connally children, was the son of Colonel Joseph Williams, as has been said, and was a brother of the first Robert Williams, both sons of Nathaniel Williams of Virginia and grandsons of the John Williams who came from Wales about 1669, where he had a beautiful country-seat called "Flangellan." The Williams family have always been prominent in the South and West, one of whom was territorial governor of Mississippi, whose national Senator, John Sharp Williams, is of that family. Colonel Joseph Williams was a member of the Hillsboro Convention of 1775, and was appointed by the House to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Field Officers of Minute Men. He led his regiment on Rutherford's Cherokee campaign in 1776, and shared in defeating the Tories at "Shallow Ford" on

WILLIAM NELSON HARRIS

1891-

WILLIAM NELSON HARRIS

1891-



THE CONNALLY FAMILY

October 15, 1780. His house, but three miles from the battle-ground, was called "Panther Creek," and there he died on October 11, 1827, and is buried in the family cemetery. In 1776 he married Rebecca Lanier, a sister of Mary Elizabeth Lanier, both daughters of Robert Lanier, a member of the Provincial Congress of North Carolina, and granddaughters of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hicks) Lanier, Thomas being son of John, the first American Lanier, who came to Virginia in 1716 and settled on a grant of land ten miles square, where the city of Richmond now stands. It is said that the Laniers were related to Washington.

Robert Williams, who married Mary Elizabeth Lanier, was a member of the Provincial Congress from Granville County, North Carolina, in 1773.

THE GRAVES FAMILY

THE Morehead connection with the Graves family comes through their relation to the Connallys, already mentioned, Thomas Connally's wife, Frances (Kerr), being the daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, widow, who became the wife of Rev. John Kerr, and granddaughter of John and Mary (Graves) Kerr.

Mary (Graves) Kerr was born in James City County, Virginia, on January 26, 1754, the daughter of Hon. John Graves (III) and Isabelle Lea of the Herndon family, their later home being in Caswell County, North Carolina, near Yanceyville, which he represented in the assemblies of 1788, 1791, 1792, and 1793, and the Federal Constitutional Ratifying Convention of 1788 and 1789. She died on February 22, 1831. Her husband, Hon. John Kerr (I), was born in Caswell County on January 29, 1753, and died on February 22, 1816. His parents were Alexander Kerr and Elizabeth (Rice) Kerr.¹ He served seven times in Congress. Among their children was Rev. John Kerr (II), also born in Caswell County, North Carolina, on August 4, 1782, who was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Williams

¹ Conveyance to Alexander Kerr of June 4, 1735, Hanover County, Virginia. Alexander Kerr and wife were married in 1726. Letter of Mrs. Curry Connally Andrews, Asheville, North Carolina (Mrs. Walter Andrews).—*Hanover County Records*.

The portrait of Senator James Kerr, elsewhere in these pages, was made while he was in the Senate at Raleigh from 1837 to 1848. He was a brother of Rev. John Kerr, was born August 19, 1788, married Frances Ann McNeill on October 8, 1835, and died April 28, 1848. He is buried at Kerr's Chapel, North Carolina, which, with its land, he gave for a Baptist church and cemetery.

WILLIAM HARRIS NELSON

1881

WILLIAM HARRIS NELSON

1891-



THE GRAVES FAMILY

(née Williams), widow of Robert Williams of Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and had a son, Hon. John Kerr (III), who became a judge of the State Supreme Court.² Another child of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Williams) Kerr was Frances Kerr, who married Thomas D. Connally, and these had a daughter, Lily Kerr Connally, and a son, John Kerr Connally, whose wife was Alice Thomas. These latter, in turn, had a daughter, Mary Curry Connally (Mrs. Walter S. Andrews), whose children are: Frank W., William T., and John Kerr Connally Andrews.

Returning to Rev. and Hon. John Kerr (II), it may be noted that he was licensed to preach in August, 1801, and traveled as an evangelist in South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia until he settled in Halifax County of the last-mentioned State in 1805. In 1812 he was elected by the Democrats to Congress and served two terms. He died September 29, 1842. His son, Hon. John Kerr (III), was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and was educated in Richmond. Later he studied law under Judge John S. Pearson of North Carolina and practised at Yanceyville, that State. He was defeated for Governor as a Whig in 1852 by David S. Reid. In 1853 he was elected to Congress and in 1858 and 1860 to the legislature. In 1874 he was chosen to the state Superior Court. He died on September 5, 1879. Of the Kerr family was also Washington Caruthers Kerr, state geologist and professor of geology, and member of the U. S. Geological Survey of 1882. He was born in Alamance County, North Carolina, on May 24, 1827, and died in Asheville, August 9, 1885. He was a graduate of the University of North Carolina in 1850, and became professor in Davidson College, North Carolina, in 1855, becoming state geologist in 1866, and is author of *The Report of the Geological Survey of North Carolina*.

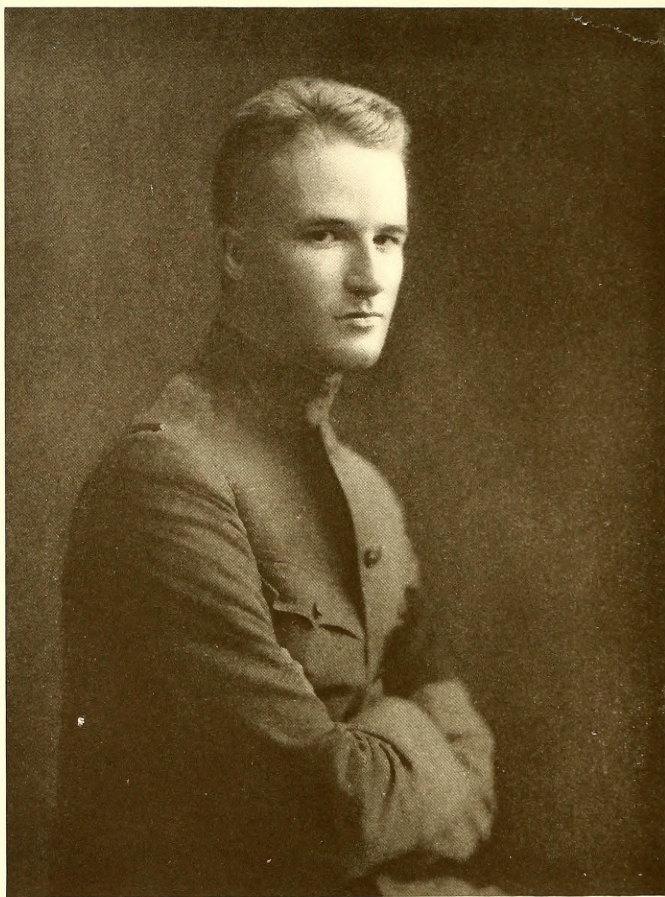
Mary Graves (Mrs. Kerr) was of the sixth generation in America. Captain Thomas Graves, the founder of the American family, was

² See chapter on *The Connally Family* for details of ancestry of Rev. John Kerr's first wife, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Williams) Williams.

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

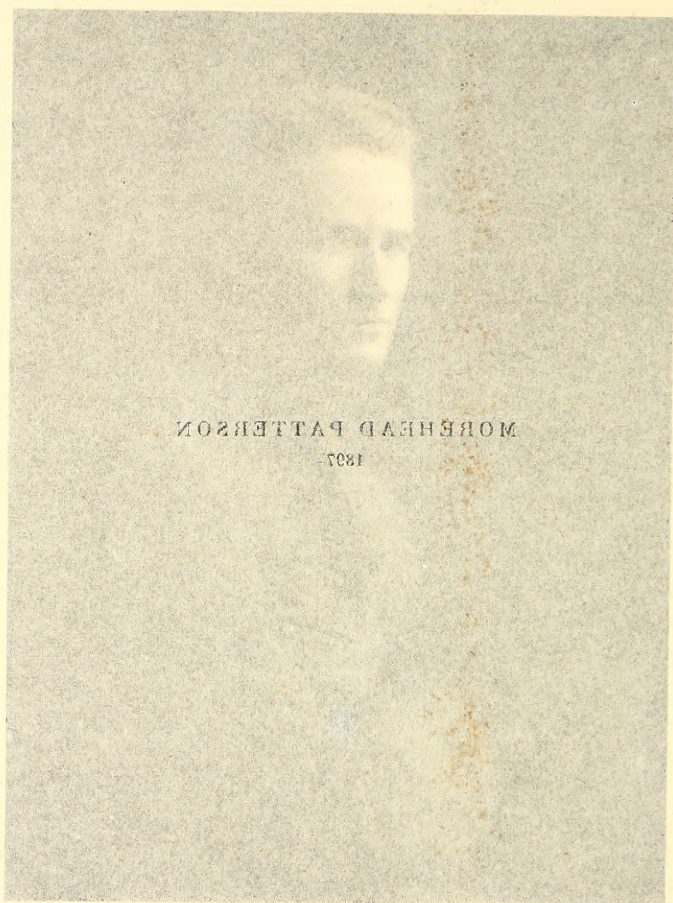
born in England, and came in the second party of settlers in 1608 on the ship *Mary and Margaret*. He was accompanied by his wife, Katherine, and two sons, John and Thomas, and others. He was captured by the Indians on the James River and was ransomed. He represented "Smythe's Hundred" in the House of Burgesses July 30, 1619, the first American legislature. He was in Accomac, eastern shore, in 1624, where, on March 24, 1628, he was granted by Governor Thomas Potts 200 acres for 25 pounds. He became commissioner and built a fort at Old Point Comfort on the site of Fortress Monroe. In 1630-32 he was commissioner of the courts and a justice of Accomac in 1631, and on September 14, 1635, became vestryman of "Hungars Church," about seven miles north of Eastville. The church, built just before 1700, still stands. Its minister was Rev. William Cotton, whose wife was Ann Graves, and he was brother-in-law of Governor William Stone of Maryland. Captain Thomas Graves represented Accomac in the House of Burgesses in 1629, 1632 and 1637. He died before August 9, 1637, at which date 600 acres were granted to his son, John, because his father had brought to Virginia a wife, two sons, and eight other persons as new colonists. His other son was Thomas Graves (II), who settled in Gloucester County and had four children: Thomas (III), Jeffrey, William, and Mary. Of these, William of Abingdon parish, Gloucester County, had eight children who lived to maturity: William, baptized on April 29, 1688; John (II), June 15, 1689; Benjamin, April 28, 1700; Richard, July 27, 1701; Susanna, April 6, 1701; Rebecca, 1702; Robert, 1704; and Edmund, 1709. Of these John (II), who died November 11, 1724, had a wife, Elizabeth, and two children, John (III) and Elizabeth (II). John (III), as has already been noted, was the father of Mary Graves (Kerr).

Mary's brothers and sisters are as follows: (1) John Herndon Graves, born September, 1749, and deceased October, 1829, was a captain in the Revolution and was wounded and left on the field at the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. He married



MOREHEAD PATTERSON

1897-



MOREHEAD PATTERSON

1837

THE GRAVES FAMILY

on February 5, 1770, Nancy, the daughter of Thomas and Ann (Talbot) Slade. She died June 4, 1807. Their children are: Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Kimbrough), January 29, 1771–1828; Catherine, born February 23, 1773; Thomas, born February 5, 1775; Azariah, November 1, 1776–April 30, 1837; Elijah, December 8, 1778–1856; William, October 27, 1780; Barzillia, April 16, 1782; Delilah, September 7, 1784–1853, who was first married to David Womack and second to Abner Miles; Nancy (wife of Hon. Bartlett Yancey, Jr., her cousin and a distinguished lawyer, state senator, and congressman), December 3, 1786–April 8, 1855, and Polly (Mrs. James Mebane, of Orange County, North Carolina), January 15, 1792–January, 1846; (2) Barzillia, born December 12, 1759, who became a Baptist minister, and was married on April 10, 1783, to Ursula (born April 26, 1755), daughter of William and granddaughter of John and . . . (Parsons) Wright. Rev. Graves was the most distinguished Baptist minister of his time in Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, in which last State he made his home near Yanceyville. He died July 14, 1827, and his wife on November 27, 1843. Their children are: Solomon (February 14, 1784); Jeremiah (January 4, 1786); Isabella (March 18, 1788–December 26, 1861), wife of Hosea McNeill; Barzillia, Jr. (October 17, 1790–December 6, 1818); Elizabeth (March 2, 1793), wife of James Lea of Tennessee; Margaret (July 3, 1795–1853), wife of William Lipscombe; and Mary (September 15, 1798–August 24, 1875), wife of her cousin, General Thomas Williams Graves, who always lived on the old homestead; (3) Ann (Mrs. Bartlett Yancey, Sr.); (4) Solomon (April 29, 1766–October, 1830), who married Frances Lewis of Virginia and removed to Newton County, Georgia, in 1819, and had seven children: William Bird (August 20, 1791–June, 1864); Dr. John L. (February 12, 1793); Frances Lewis (July 15, 1797), wife of Dr. William P. Graham of Georgia; Iverson Lea (June 20, 1799); Barzillia (March 12, 1802); Solomon (September 12, 1803); and Sidney (March 14, 1806–1833); (5) General Azariah Graves (October 29,

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

1768–March 1, 1850), who married Elizabeth (born October 15, 1778), daughter of Colonel John Williams of the Revolution. He commanded the 16th Brigade, 3d Division, North Carolina Militia, and was very prominent and influential as a state senator from 1805 to 1811. His wife died August 21, 1841. Their children are: John Williams (born March 4, 1792); Ann Lea (born January 5, 1794), who married in May, 1815, Captain William Graves (first wife Isabella Graves); Elizabeth W. (February 2, 1797–August 27, 1821), who married Lewis Graves in October, 1818; Henrietta W. (born April 7, 1799), who married on September 21, 1820, Judge Thomas Settle of Rockingham County, North Carolina, son of Hon. Thomas Settle, a United States judge in Florida, and grandson of Hon. Thomas Settle, a member of Congress; Martha W. (June 2, 1801–June, 1868), who first married Dr. John W. Dick and after his death married in May, 1824, Dr. John L. Graves; Calvin (born January 3, 1804); Francis L. (September 2, 1807–October 7, 1829), who married Josiah Settle June 8, 1826; Mary K. (born April 15, 1810), who married, on December 7, 1842, Alexis Howard (Alexis?); Rebecca W. (October 8, 1812–November 14, 1865), who married in February, 1836, Henry L. Graves; and Azariah, Jr. (born August 10, 1815); (6) Captain James Graves (1772–July 1, 1826), who saw service in the War of 1812, and was married to Mary Slade (1780–February 24, 1844). Their children are: Thomas Williams (born February 27, 1801), James L. (born February 10, 1802), Polly (1807–July 20, 1856), Franklin (October 14, 1814–January 31, 1866), Henry W. (March 4, 1817–1894), John Slade (born November 30, 1823), who married Mrs. Susan (Anderson) Simpson; Askelon (died July 14, 1826), and Martha (died January, 1833); it is thought there was another, Isabella, who married her cousin Captain William, son of John Herndon Graves.³

From the record of Mrs. Minnie Gates the following has been

³ These facts are furnished by Mr. John Card Graves, Buffalo, New York, who has made an elaborate study of the family.

THE GRAVES FAMILY

received: Alexander Kerr, born in Scotland on January 15, 1726, was married to Mary Rice. Their son, John Kerr, born January 26, 1753, married Mary Graves, who was born April 3, 1756. Their son, John (II), born August 4, 1782, in Caswell County, married Elizabeth Williams, widow of Robert Williams, and had six children:⁴ Nathaniel Kerr, Sarah Kerr, Mary Graves Kerr (Mrs. N. S. Williams), Judge John Kerr, Martha Kerr and Fanny Kerr (Mrs. Thomas D. Connally). Mrs. N. S. Williams was born on November 10, 1808, and died June 6, 1884. A portrait of Nathaniel Kerr is in possession of Mr. Glen Williams. This Gates matter should be compared with still later matter, concerning the widow of Robert Williams and wife of Rev. John Kerr, in the chapter on *The Connally Family*, which seems to correct it.

⁴ See chapter on *The Connally Family*.

THE LATHROP FAMILY¹

THIS family became connected with that of the Moreheads through the marriage of Lucy Lathrop to Eugene Lindsay Morehead, in a sketch of whom in Chapter VI she has already been mentioned.

The family is believed to have received its name from the parish of Lowthorpe, the earliest of the name appearing to be Walter de Lowthorpe of 1216. The earliest of direct line known is John Lowthropp, 1545, whose estates in Cherry Burton descended to his son Robert Lowthroppe, and in turn to Robert's son, Thomas. This Thomas Lothroppe, a native of Cherry Burton, had for his second wife Mary Lothroppe, who died in 1606, leaving a son, Rev. John Lothroppe, who became the pioneer head of the family in America.

Rev. John Lothroppe, the pioneer, as the English records show, was baptized in Etton, Yorkshire, December 20, 1584, and was educated in Queen's College, where he graduated bachelor of arts in 1605, and master of arts in 1609. He entered the ministry, and, until 1623, was a curate of the English church; but at that time he renounced his orders and espoused the cause of independence. For this he was thrown into jail in 1632, where he was kept until 1634, at which time he was released and escaped to America. Many of his writings and records are preserved, and appear in the Massachusetts Historical Collection, the New England Historical and

¹ See *Lathrop Family Memoir*, by Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M.

MALCOMB KERR HARRIS

1888-

MALCOMB KERR HARRIS

1888-



THE LATHROP FAMILY

Genealogical Register, and in the Yale Library. He died in Barnstable, November 8, 1653, leaving a will which was duly admitted to probate.

Samuel Lathrop, son of the pioneer Rev. John Lothrop, was born in England, came with his father to Scituate in 1634, and thence to Barnstable, where he married Elizabeth Scudder. In 1648 he moved to New London, where he was granted several estates, and appointed judge. He seems to have taken a prominent part in the growth of that community, and in all matters relating to the times, both military, judicial, and civil. After the death of his first wife he married, in 1690, Abigail Doane, who lived to the age of 102 years. Mr. Lathrop died in 1700.

Israel Lathrop, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Scudder Lathrop, was born in October, 1659, and was married on April 8, 1686, to Rebecca Bliss. They settled in Norwich, Connecticut, where his rank among his townsmen, when all the free men were enrolled, was next to his brother Samuel. He was a man of worldly thrift, and had a family of enterprising sons who are said to have planted themselves on the seven hills within the old nine-mile square of Norwich. He died March 28, 1733.

Benjamin Lathrop, the son of Israel and Rebecca (Bliss) Lathrop, was born July 31, 1699. He married, first, Martha Adgate, who died March 26, 1739, and, second, Mary Worthington Jones. The records show that he united with the church in West Farms parish of Norwich, Connecticut, in 1740, and his will, which is of record, is dated February 11, 1774.

Cyprian Lathrop, his son, was born June 2, 1722, and married Mary Stark, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, and died there at the age of eighty-seven. Mr. Lathrop died October 6, 1785.

Charles Lathrop, son of Cyprian and Mary (Stark) Lathrop, was born May 17, 1755, and, on January 20, 1779, married Lucy Stark. She died April 11, 1790. Mr. Lathrop was again married on July

THE MOREHEAD FAMILY

2, 1791, to Lucy Williams, who died September 1, 1843. His death occurred on September 11, 1849.

Charles Lathrop, son of Charles and Lucy (Stark) Lathrop, was born March 9, 1788, and married December 1, 1810, Roxey, daughter of Tennant and Susanna (Tennant) Chapman of South Gladstonbury. They settled in Lebanon, but later removed to the "Banks of the Ohio." He was a surveyor for the government, and was employed in laying out roads and towns in Illinois and Missouri. He died in York, Illinois, July 9, 1822, and after his death his family returned to Colchester, Connecticut.

James Williams Lathrop, son of Charles and Roxey (Chapman) Lathrop, was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, September 6, 1815, and was married in Perry, Georgia, July 1, 1846, to Margaret, a daughter of Eli and Eliza Jane (Love) Warren. He began business in Hawkinsville, Georgia, but afterwards moved to Savannah, where, for twenty-five years, he was one of the leading cotton exporters of the State. He was the founder of the Savannah Cotton Exchange, and until the date of his death, in 1877, was its president.

Lucy Lathrop, only daughter of James Williams and Margaret (Warren) Lathrop, was born at Hawkinsville, Georgia, July 18, 1851. She married Eugene Lindsay Morehead of Greensboro, North Carolina, on January 7, 1874, and died at Durham, North Carolina, August 18, 1918, as has been indicated.

INDEX

INDEX

- "Abolitionist," 55
 Accomac County, Va., 26
 Acetylene gas, discovery of, 71, 73
 Adams, Bradford Moseley, and Mrs. B. M. (Emma Morehead Fry), 112
 Adgate, Martha (Mrs. Benj. Lathrop), 125
 African boy, suicide of, 105
 Aitkenheid, Thomas, Burgess of Edinburgh, 9
 Allen, John, and Mrs. J. (Elizabeth Harper), 100
 American settlement, Va., 11
 Andrews, Frank W., 119
 Andrews, John Kerr Connally, 119
 Andrews, Walter S., and Mrs. W. S. (Mary Curry Connally), 116, 118, 119
 Andrews, William T., 119
 Argyle, Earl of, 7
 Armisteads, 40
 Arrane, Earl of, 7
 Ashbys, 40
 Ashe, S. A., *Biographical History* by, 55, 83, 93
 Austins, 40
 Avery, Addie (Mrs. John Hemphill), 61
 Avery, Annie (Mrs. Joseph H. Scales), 61
 Avery, Cora (Mrs. Pheifer Erwin), 61
 Avery, John Morehead, 61
 Avery, Waightstill W., and Mrs. Waightstill, 59; (see Morehead, Mary Corinna), 60
 Avery, Waightstill, Jr., 61
 Aycock, Governor, 55

 Balfour, Sir James, of Kynairds, Lyone King of Arms of Scotland, 11
 Ball, Susan (Mrs. Thomas Connally), 115
 Ballard, *The Laird of Muirhead*, by Sir Walter Scott, 5
 Baltimore, Lord, and Kent Island, 25 (Chap. II), 94
 Barr, David P., and Mrs. David P., 60
 Barre, de la (see de la Barre)
 Barringer, Daniel M., 57

 Baruch, Chairman Bernard M., 74
 Beaufort, S. C., 56
 Beauregard, General, 60
 Berry, M. R., and Mrs. M. R. (Elizabeth Evans Johnston), 62
 Bijl, Margaretta (Mrs. William Van Winden), 75
 Birkhoff, Genevieve Margaret (Mrs. Major John Motley Morehead (III)), 75
 Birkhoff, George, Sr., 75; and Mrs. George Birkhoff, Sr. (Agatha Van Putten), 75
 Birkhoff, George, Jr., and Mrs. George, Jr. (Elizabeth Van Winden), 75; Chevalier Eikenkroon, order of, 75
 Blackfriars records, 11
 "Blandwood" (I), Greensboro, N. C., 54, 59, 60, 65, 66 (see Illustrations)
 "Blandwood" (II), Charlotte, N. C. (see Illustrations)
 "Blandwood" (III), Rye, N. Y., 76 (see Illustrations)
 Blantyre, Lord, daughter of, marries James Muirhead (IV) of Bredisholm, 6
 "Bonny Lass of Loch Brunnoeh," 6
 Bookers, 40
 Borthwick, Margaret, husband of, 6
 Bothville, College of, 14
 Brantley, Louise (Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead (I), 2d), 59; (Louise d'Anagnac), 64
 Brantley, Rev. Dr. William T., 64
 Bredisholm (see various Muirheads and Grossets of, and Grosset-Muirhead)
 Briggs, Mrs. Thompson (see Morehead, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles (III))
 Brixtraw, Mrs. Elizabeth (Morehead), daughter of John (I), 38
 Brown, William Garle, artist, 58
 Browning, Francis, Jr., 109
 Brunswick County, Va., 44
 Bryans, 90
 Bryce, John G., and Mrs. J. G. (Louie Morehead), 63
 Buckner, Mrs. Gen. S. B., 43

INDEX

- Busbee, F. H., 78, 80
 Bust of Governor Morehead, 58
 Caffy, Henry, 34
 Calcium carbide, 71; discovery of, 73
 Caldwell, Rev. David, D.D., 52, 54
 Caldwell, Samuel, and Mrs. S. (Henrietta Cansey), 97
 Caldwell, William, 97
 Calvert, Ann (Mrs. William Lindsay), 94
 Calvert, Governor Leonard, of Maryland, and Kent Island, 25 *et seq.* (Chap. II)
 Campaign, of 1840, in N. C., 56
 Campaign of 1870, 68
 Campbell, Mrs. (*see* Lindsay, Polly), 96
 Canals in N. C., 55
 Cansey, Henrietta (Mrs. Samuel Caldwell), 97
 Canvass, election, in N. C., 55
 Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad system, 65, 70
 Carbide, calcium (*see* Calcium carbide)
 Carr, Julian S., 78
 Carroll, Charles, of Carrollton, 100
 Carroll, Miss (Mrs. Hon. Robert Goodloe Harper), 100
 Carter, Mrs. (Amy Motley), 103
 Carthel, Josiah, 45
 Carthel, Mrs. Josiah (*see* Morehead, Sarah)
 Chamberon, Louis Jean Baptiste (Chevalier d'Antignac), 64; wife of, 64
 Chapel Hill (*see* University of North Carolina)
 Chapman, Roxey (Mrs. Charles Lathrop (II)), 126
 Chapman, Tennant, and Mrs. T. (Susanna Tennant), 126
 Charles City County, Va., 26
 Charlotte, N. C., 56
Charlotte Daily Observer, sketch in, 55
 Chastallaraull, James, Duke of, 7
 Chilton, Charles, 41
 Chromium, 71
 Civil War, 57, 58
 Claiborne, J. H., book on Wm. Claiborne, 31
 Claiborne, Captain William, Kent Island enterprise of, 24; his King's commission, 24; partners of, 24 *et seq.* (Chap. II), 29; compensation to, in Va. lands, 31, 32
 Clark, Mrs., 41
 Clark, Chief Justice Walter, 88
 Clemons, Mrs. (*see* Lindsay, Esther), 96
 Clinnard, Catherine (Mrs. Jas. M. Lindsay), 96
 Clobery, William, and Kent Island, 24 *et seq.* (Chap. II)
 Clydesdale (Clidesdale), family seat, 4, 7, 11
 Coat of arms, of Muirhead, 11; of Morehead, Wm., 21, 22
 Coble, Albert, and Mrs. Albert (Carrie Patterson), 63
 Collier, John, 51
 Colonization of slaves, 55
 Confederate Congress, Provisional, 58
 Connally, Fanny Susan (Mrs. C. W. Guerrant), 116
 Connally, George, and Mrs. George (Frances Moore), 115
 Connally, John, and Mrs. J. (Peggy —), 115
 Connally, Colonel John Kerr, 79, 116, and Mrs. J. K. (Alice Thomas), 116, 119
 Connally, Lily (Mrs. B. Frank Mebane), 78
 Connally, Lily Kerr, 119
 Connally, Margaret, 116
 Connally, Mary Curry (Mrs. Walter S. Andrews), 116, 119
 Connally, Mary Elizabeth, or Lily (Mrs. James Turner Morehead (III)), 59, 67, 72, 73, 79, 115, 116
 Connally, Thomas, and Mrs. T. (Susan Ball), 115
 Connally, Thomas Dickson, and Mrs. Thomas Dickson (Frances Kerr), 59, 115, 116, 118, 119
 Connor, R. D. W., oration by, 55, 57
 Constitution of N. C., amendments to, 55
 Constitutional Convention of N. C., 55
 Convention, Constitutional (*see* Constitutional Convention of N. C.), 55
 Convention, Party, in N. C., first, 55
 Cordova, house of, Spain, 7
 Cottou, Rev. William, and Mrs. Rev. Wm. (Ann Graves), 120
 Counties of Virginia organized, 26, 29, 30, 31, 37
 Courtney, Frances (I), 38; (Mrs. Isaac Norman), 89, 109
 Courtney, Frances (II) (Mrs. Francis Browning, Jr.), 109

INDEX

- Cowpens, Battle of, 47
 Cox, General, with Generals Burnside, Schofield, and Kilpatrick, 60
 Crane, Henry Ryland, and Mrs. H. R. (Clara Merryman), 92
 Crane, Laura Merryman (Mrs. George Hillman Whitfield), 92
 Crawford, Earl of (Lindsay clan), 95; early Lords Crawford, 96
 Crest of Moreheads, or Muirheads (*see* Coat of arms)
 Cunningham, Sir Alexander, of Polmais, 14
 Cunninghame, Margaret, husband of, 7; death of, will of, executor of will of, 8; daughter of, 8
 Cut-off trench gun, 62
 Dameron, —, husband of Anne Morehead (Charles (I)), 35
Dan, Hills of (*see* Hills of Dan)
 d'Antignac, Louise (Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead (I)), 64 (*see* Brantley, Louise); (*see* Chamberon, Chevalier d'Antignac)
 David I, King of Scotland, 4
 Davidson, General, monument to, 89
 Davis, George, 57
 Davis, President Jefferson, and Mrs. Davis, 60
 de la Barre, John, and Kent Island, 24 *et seq.* (Chap. II)
 De Rham, Casimer, and Mrs. Casimer (Lucy Lathrop Patterson), 86
 Dick, Elizabeth (Mrs. Andrew Lindsay), 97
 Dick, Jane (Mrs. J. Madison Lindsay), 97
 Dick, Dr. John W., and Mrs. Dr. J. W. (Martha W. Graves), 122
 Dick, Mary Eloise (Mrs. James Turner Morehead (IV)), 90
 Dick, Hon. R. P., and Mrs. Hon. R. P., 90
 Dick, Samuel, and Mrs. S. (Julia Gilmer), 90, 97
 Dillon, Sarah (Mrs. David Lindsay (III)), 97
 "Dobbin," 104
 Donaldson, Mrs. Daniel (*see* Morehead, Keren-happuch, daughter of Charles (III))
 Douglas, Dr. George, 29
 Douglas, Earl of, 14
 Drainage in N. C., 55
 Drummond, "Herod," 8
 Drummond, Lord, granddaughter marries James (II), of Bredisholm, 6
 Dubose, 64
 Dudley, Governor, 56
 Duncan, Miss (Mrs. Senator Presley Morehead), 42
 Duncan, William (I), 109
 Duncan, William (II), 109
 Dupuy, Bartholomew, and Mrs. B. (Mary Motley), 103
 Dustin, Hannah, 39
 Eager, W. G., and Mrs. W. G., 62
 Early, General, 61
 Edgeworth Seminary, Greensboro, 58, 88
 Education of negroes, 55; committee on, 55
 Election of Governor by people of N. C., 55
 Electric arc, use of, 71
 Electro-metallurgical industries, 72; one of largest in the world, 72
 Elizabeth City County, Va., 26
 Ellington, David (I), 103, 107; Mrs. D. (Martha —), 107
 Ellington, David (II), 107
 Ellington, Enochward, 107
 Ellington, Hezekiah, 107
 Ellington, Jeremiah, 107
 Ellington, Josiah, 107
 Ellington, Lucy (Mrs. Tanner), 107
 Ellington, Martha (Mrs. Captain Joseph Motley), 103, 107
 Ellington, Obedience (Mrs. Evans), 107
 Ellington, Sarah, 107
 Ellington, Stephen, 107
 Ellison, Gazeal Amelia (Mrs. Jesse Harper Lindsay), 97
 Ellison, Mr. and Mrs. (Sarah Harper), 100-1
 Ellison, Sarah Harper (Mrs. General Alexander Gray, 2d), 111, 112
 Emancipation of negroes, 55
 Emma Gray Missionary Society, 66
 Erwin, Pheifer, and Mrs. Pheifer (Cora Avery), 61
 Essex County, Va. (*see* Rappahannock), 30
 Evans, Colonel Peter G., and Mrs. Peter G., 59; (*see* Morehead, Ann Eliza (II)), 61

INDEX

- Evans, Johnsie (Mrs. Gen. Robert D. Johnston), 61, 62
- Evans, Smith Morehead, 61
- Evelin, Captain George, and Kent Island, 27 *et seq.*; sent out by the company, 28
- Exile order against Muirheads and Hamiltons, 8; sureties arranged by relations, 8
- Explosives in the Great War, 74
- Fairfax County, Va., 37
- Fairfax, Lord, 37
- "Fair Maid, The," 6
- Faison, Frances Diana (Mrs. W. E. Hill), 85
- Faucette, Minnie R. (Mrs. Wm. R. Walker, Jr.), 60
- Fauquier County, Va., 34, 37
- Fauquier, Governor, 37
- Federal population basis for lower house of N. C., 55
- Firth, Captain L. G., and Mrs. (Letitia Johnston), 63
- "Flangelan," 116
- Fleming, Jean, husband of, 6; children of, 6, 7
- Flodden Field, 4, 5
- Foard, Noah P., and Mrs. Noah P. (Eliza Lindsay Walker), 59
- Forfeiture, act of, 8
- Forrest, Abraham (I), 103, 106
- Forrest, Abraham (II), and Mrs. A. (Judith), 106
- Forrest, Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Motley, of Gloucester and Amelia Counties, Va.), 103, 106
- Forrest, George, 106
- Forrest, John, 106
- Forrest, Joice, 106
- Forrest, Judith (Mrs. Abraham Forrest (II)), 106
- Forrest, Mary (Mrs. Foster), 106
- Forrest, Richard, 106
- Fortress Monroe, 120
- Foster, Mrs. (Letitia Harper Gray), 112
- Foster, Mrs. (Mary Forrest), 106
- Fosters, The, 97
- Franklin County, Va., 44
- Fries, Frank, and Mrs. Frank (Lettie Walker Patterson), 63
- Fry, Anne Gray (Mrs. Fred I. Sutton), 112
- Fry, Emma Morehead (Mrs. B. M. Adams), 112
- Fry, Captain John Walker, and Mrs. J. W. (Annie Morehead Gray), 66, 112
- Fry, Mary Lewis (Mrs. Pierce Christie Rucker), 112
- Fuller, Kate (Mrs. Isham Faison Hill), 85
- Fuller, Thomas C., and Mrs. T. C. (Caroline Douglas Whitehead), 85
- Galloway, crown lands in, 5
- Garret, Mary Josephine (Mrs. John Motley Morehead (II)), 64
- Garret, Thomas William, and Mrs. T. W. (Catherine Lacy), 64
- Gates, Mrs. Minnie, 122
- Geological Survey of N. C., 70
- George, Lettuce (Mrs. Abram Harper), 99
- Gilmer, Ellison, 97
- Gilmer, Hon. John A., and Mrs. Hon. J. A. (Sallie Lindsay), 97
- Gilmer, Julia (Mrs. Samuel Dick), 90, 97
- Gittings, Lottie (Mrs. Dr. J. E. Lindsay), 97
- Gloucester County, Va., 29
- Goldsboro, 56
- Graham, Dr. William P., and Mrs. Dr. W. P. (Frances Lewis Graves), 121
- Graves, Ann (Mrs. Rev. Wm. Cotton), 120
- Graves, Ann (Mrs. Bartlett Yancey, Sr.), 121
- Graves, Ann Lea (Mrs. Captain William Graves), 122
- Graves, Askelon, 122
- Graves, General Azariah (I), and Mrs. Gen. A. (Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Col. John Williams), 121, 122
- Graves, Azariah (II), 121
- Graves, Azariah (III), 122
- Graves, Barzillia (I), 121
- Graves, Rev. Barzillia (II), and Mrs. Rev. B. (Ursula Wright), 121
- Graves, Barzillia (III), 121
- Graves, Barzillia (IV), 121
- Graves, Benjamin, 120
- Graves, Hon. Calvin, 57, 122
- Graves, Catherine, 121
- Graves, Delilah (Mrs. David Womack; later Mrs. Abner Miles), 121
- Graves, Edmund, 120
- Graves, Elijah, 121

INDEX

- Graves, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Kimbrough), 121
- Graves, Elizabeth (Mrs. James Lea), 121
- Graves, Elizabeth W. (Mrs. Lewis Graves), 122
- Graves, Elizabeth, 120
- Graves, Frances Lewis (Mrs. Dr. William P. Graham), 121
- Graves, Frances L. (Mrs. Josiah Settle), 122
- Graves, Franklin, 122
- Graves, Henrietta W. (Mrs. Hon. Thomas Settle), 122
- Graves, Henry L., and Mrs. H. L. (Rebecca W. Graves), 122
- Graves, Henry W., 122
- Graves, Isabella (Mrs. Hosea McNeill), 121
- Graves, Isabella (Mrs. Captain William Graves), 122
- Graves, Iverson Lea, 121
- Graves, Captain James, and Mrs. Capt. J. (Mary Slade), 122
- Graves, James L., 122
- Graves, Jeffrey, 120
- Graves, Jeremiah, 121
- Graves, Hon. John (I), and Mrs. Hon. John (I) (Isabelle Lea), 119
- Graves, John (II), and Mrs. John (II) (Elizabeth —), 120
- Graves, John (III), 120
- Graves, John Card, 122
- Graves, Captain John Herndon, and Mrs. Capt. J. H. (Nancy Slade), 121, 122
- Graves, Dr. John L., 121; and Mrs. Dr. J. L. (Mrs. Dr. John W. Dick) (Martha W. Graves), 122
- Graves, John Slade, and Mrs. J. S. (Mrs. Susan [Anderson] Simpson), 122
- Graves, John Williams, 122
- Graves, Lewis, and Mrs. L. (Elizabeth W. Graves), 122
- Graves, Margaret (Mrs. Wm. Lipscomb), 121
- Graves, Martha, 122
- Graves, Martha W. (Mrs. Dr. John W. Dick) (later Mrs. Dr. John L. Graves), 122
- Graves, Mary, 120
- Graves, Mary (Mrs. General Thomas Williams Graves), 121
- Graves, Mary (Mrs. Hon. John Kerr (I)), 118, 120, 123
- Graves, Mary K. (Mrs. Alexis Howard), 122
- Graves, Nancy (II) (Mrs. Hon. Bartlett Yancey, Jr.), 121
- Graves, Polly (Mrs. James Mebane), 121
- Graves, Polly, 122
- Graves, Rebecca, 120
- Graves, Rebecca W. (Mrs. Henry L. Graves), 122
- Graves, Richard, 120
- Graves, Robert, 120
- Graves, Sidney, 121
- Graves, Solomon (I), and Mrs. S. (Frances Lewis), 121
- Graves, Solomon (II), 121
- Graves, Solomon (III), 121
- Graves, Susanna, 120
- Graves, Captain Thomas (I), and Mrs. Capt. T. (Katherine —), 119, 120
- Graves, Thomas (II), 120
- Graves, Thomas (III), 120
- Graves, Thomas (IV), 121
- Graves, Thomas Williams, 122
- Graves, William (I), 120
- Graves, William (II), 120
- Graves, William (III), 121
- Graves, Captain William, and Mrs. Capt. Wm. (Ann Lea Graves), second wife, 122; first wife (Isabella Graves), 122
- Graves, William Bird, 121
- Gray, General Alexander, 65, 101, 111; Mrs. A. (Sarah Harper Ellison), second wife, 111, 112; first wife (Nancy Parke), 112
- Gray, Alexander (II), 112
- Gray, Annie (Mrs. Captain John Walker Fry), 66, 112
- Gray, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Hogan) (later Mrs. Lindsay), 112
- Gray, Eugene (Mrs. G. C. Heck), 66, 113, 114
- Gray, Jessie Lindsay (Mrs. Edmund Richardson), 66, 112, 113
- Gray, John Morehead, 66, 112, 114
- Gray, Julius A., and Mrs. J. A., 59 (*see* Morehead, Emma Victoria), 65, 66, 111, 112
- Gray, Letitia Harper (Mrs. Foster), 112
- Gray, Mary Seales (Mrs. Dr. J. Allison Hodges), 66 (*see* Chapter on *The Gray Family*), 112, 113; President of the Richmond Woman's Club, 113

INDEX

- Gray, Robert, and Mrs. R. (Mary Morrison), 111
 Gray, Colonel Robert Harper, 112
 Gray, Captain Robert Percy, 39, 65-6, 112, 113
 Green, Bishop of Mississippi, 98
 Greene, General Nathanael, 47; monument to, 57, 89
 Greensboro, 56, 57
 Grosset, Captain Alexander, daughter of, inherits the Muirhead name and house, 7; descendant of, sixth generation, Emily Gertrude Lillias Grosset-Muirhead, present successor to line, 7
 Grosset, Archibald, husband of Euphemia Muirhead, and family head after 1760, 7; son of, 7
 Grosset, James, son of Archibald and Euphemia (Muirhead) Grosset, marries Donna Lonora de Miranda, of the house of Cordova, Spain, bought Bredisholm, and took Muirhead name, 7; death of, 7; son of, 7
 Grosset-Muirhead, Emily Gertrude Lillias, inheritor of Bredisholm and Muirhead lines at present, 7
 Guerrant, C. W., and Mrs. C. W. (Fanny Susan Connally), 116
 Guilford Battle-ground, 89
 Guilford Court House, 47
 Guilford Grays, 66, 88

 Halifax County, Va., 44, 45
 "Hamesucken," defined, 16
 Hamilton (*see also* Hamiltoun)
 Hamilton Castle, 7
 Hamilton, Gavin, minister, 6
 Hamilton, James, of Bothwellhaugh, 4, 7
 Hamilton, James, of Woodhall, wife of, 6, 8
 Hamilton, Lillias, husband and children of, 6-7
 Hamilton, Lord Claud, 8
 Hamilton, Lord John, 8
 Hamilton, Mariota, husband of, 6; children of, 6
 Hamiltoun, Gawin de (Hamilton), of 1494, 14
 Hamiltoun, Canon Robert de, of 1494, 14
 Hardrett, Anne, father and husband of, 10, 28
 Hardrett, Jacob, jeweler of London, daughter of, son of, location of, wife of, 10; will of, 10
 Hardrett, Martin, an executor, 11
 Hargrave, Mrs. (*see* Lindsay, Esther), 96
 Harper, Abram, and Mrs. A. (Lettuce George), 99
 Harper, Absalom Tatom, 101
 Harper, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Allen), 100
 Harper, Emily, 100
 Harper Family Bible, 100
 Harper, Frances, 99
 Harper, James, 99
 Harper, Colonel Jeduthan, 97, 99, 100
 Harper, Jeduthan, Washington, 101
 Harper, Jesse (I), 99, 100
 Harper, Jesse (II), 100
 Harper, Jethro, 65
 Harper, Letitia (or Letty) (Mrs. Captain Robert Lindsay (III)), 51, 95, 97, 99, 100; (Mrs. Henry Humphries), 100
 Harper, Letitia George, 99
 Harper, Mary (Mrs. Dr. Teas), 100
 Harper, Hon. Robert Goodloe, 99-100; and Mrs. R. G. (Miss Carroll, daughter of Charles of Carrollton), 100
 Harper, Samuel Parke, 101
 Harper, Sarah (or Sally) (Mrs. Ellison), 100-1; (Mrs. General Alexander Gray), 101
 Harper, Travis, 99
 Harris, Katherine McClung, 76
 Harris, Kerr Morehead, 76
 Harris, Lady Olive (Mrs. William Harris Nelson), 78
 Harris, Malcomb Kerr, 76; and Mrs. M. K. (Katherine McClung), 76
 Harris, Dr. Turner Morehead, 76
 Harris, Lieutenant William Nelson, 76, 77
 Harris, William Trent, and Mrs. W. T., 73, 76 (*see* Morehead, Mary Kerr)
 Harvey, Governor John, of Virginia, 24
 Hatch, Lucy Eliza (Mrs. Benj. Whitfield), 90
 Hay, Jean, wife of Sir William Morehead, 5, 6
 Haynie, —, husband of Elizabeth Morehead (Charles (I)), 35
 Heck, Gene Gray, 114
 Heck, George Calendine, and Mrs. G. C. (Eugene Gray), 66, 112, 113, 114
 Helen, daughter of Lord Blantyre, husband of, 6; children of, 6, 7

INDEX

- Hemphill, John, and Mrs. John (Addie Avery), 61
- Henrico County, Va., 26
- Henry County, Va., 44
- Hepburn, Margaret, husband of, 6; son of, 6
- Herndon family, 118
- Hicks, Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Lanier), 117
- Hill, Caroline Douglas (Mrs. James Lathrop Morehead), 85
- Hill, Isham Faison, and Mrs. I. F., 85
- Hill, William Edward, and Mrs. W. E. (Frances Diana Faison), 85
- Hillsboro, 56
- Hills of Dan*, by Abraham Forrest Morehead, 53
- Historical Commission of N. C., 55 (see State Historical Commission)
- History of N. C., 55
- Hobson, Mrs. Annie Morehead (Mrs. Augustus Hobson), 47
- Hobson, Augustus, and Mrs. Augustus, 54
- Hobson, Henrietta, 50
- Hobson, Joseph (Jose), 50
- Hobson, Captain Richmond Pearson, 54
- Hodges, Dr. J. Allison, and Mrs. Dr. J. A. (Mary Scales Gray), 66, 100, 112, 113; President of the University College of Medicine, 113
- Hodges, James P., 113
- Hodges, Colonel Philernon, 113
- Hogan, William, and Mrs. W. (Elizabeth Gray), 112
- Holden, Governor, 68, 69
- Holderby, Mrs. (see Morehead, Delilah)
- Hooe, Mary Ann (Mrs. Col. Turner Morehead), 42; ancestry of, 42
- "Horning" defined, 16
- Howard, Alexis, and Mrs. A. (Mary K. Graves), 122
- Humphries, Mr., 95
- Humphries, Sallie (Mrs. Walton), 98
- Hundley, Mrs. (Ann Motley), 103
- Hunter, James, General of the Regulators*, 89
- Huntley, Lord, 7
- Improvements, internal, in N. C., 55, 56; convention on, 56, 57
- India, Moreheads in, 12, 13
- Inland navigation in N. C., 55
- Insane asylum of N. C., 58
- Internal improvements in N. C., 55
- Isle of Kent (see Kent Island)
- Isle of Wight County, Va., 26
- Jackson, Col. George, 79
- James City County, Va., 26
- James, Duke of Chastallaraunt, 7
- James IV, knighting of Sir William Muirhead (II) by, 6
- Jenkins, Miss (Mrs. Joseph Morehead (II)), 45
- Johnson, Mrs. Hannah (Morehead), daughter of John (I), 38, 43
- Johnson, Julia (see Johnston, Colonel Gordon)
- Johnston, Elizabeth Evans (Mrs. M. R. Berry), 62
- Johnston, Eugene Morehead (Mrs. W. G. Eager), 62
- Johnston, Evans, 62
- Johnston, Captain Ewart, 62
- Johnston, General, 60
- Johnston, Colonel Gordon, and Mrs. Col. Gordon (Julia Johnson), 62
- Johnston, Governor, of Alabama, 61
- Johnston, Letitia (Mrs. L. G. Firth), 63
- Johnston, Nancy Forney (Mrs. Harvey F. Skey), 62
- Johnston, General Robert D., and Mrs. Gen. Robert D., 61, 62
- Johnston, Robert D., Jr., and Mrs. Robert D., Jr. (Margaret Lutkins), 62
- Johnston, Dr. William, 61
- Jones, Decatur, and Mrs. D. (Harriet Keen), 89
- Jones, Mary Worthington (Mrs. Benj. Lathrop, 2d), 125
- Jones, May Christian (Mrs. Major Joseph Motley Morehead), 89
- Jones, Phillip, 89
- Jones, Simmons Baker, and Mrs. S. B. (Maggie Smith-Morehead), 63
- Junior Reserves, 79
- Kecoughtan, Virginia (Hampton), 25, 32
- Keen, Harriet (Mrs. Decatur Jones), 89
- Kent Island, Virginia, later of Maryland, 24 *et seq.* (Chap. II); reduced by Md., 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 (see Isle of Kent)
- Kerr, Alexander, of Scotland, and Mrs. A. (Mary Rice), 123 (see p. 118)
- Kerr, Alexander, and Mrs. Alexander (Elizabeth Rice), 118

INDEX

- Kerr, Frances (Mrs. Thomas Dickson Connally), 59, 115, 116, 118, 119, 123
- Kerr, Senator James, and Mrs. Senator James (Frances Ann McNeill), 118
- Kerr, Hon. John (I), and Mrs. Hon. John (I) (Mary Graves), 118, 120, 123
- Kerr, Rev. and Hon. John (II), 72, 115, and Mrs. Rev. John (II) (widow Mrs. Mary Elizabeth [Williams] Williams), 115, 116, 118; sketch of, 119 (*see* p. 123)
- Kerr, Hon. John (III), 119, 123
- Kerr, John, oration by, 55
- Kerr, Martha, 123
- Kerr, Mary Graves (Mrs. Nicholas Williams), 116, 118, 123
- Kerr, Nathaniel, 123; portrait of, 123
- Kerr, Sarah, 123
- Kerr, Professor Washington Caruthers, 119
- King of England and Kent Island affair (Chap. II), 24 *et seq.*
- King and Queen County, Va., 30
- King George County, Va., 30, 31
- King of Scotland, 14
- Lachope or Lachop (*see* Lauchope)
- Lacy, Catherine (Mrs. Thomas William Garret), 64
- Lafayette, 64
- Laird, The, of Muirhead*, ballad, 5 (*see The Laird of Muirhead*), 5
- Lancaster County, Va., 29, 30
- Lanier, John (I), 117
- Lanier, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Robert Williams), 115; (Mrs. Rev. John Kerr), 115
- Lanier, Rebecca (Mrs. Col. Jos. Williams), 115
- Lanier, Hon. Robert, 117
- Lanier, Thomas, and Mrs. T. (Elizabeth Hicks), 117
- Lathrop, Benjamin, and Mrs. B. (first, Martha Adgate; second, Mary Worthington Jones), 125
- Lathrop, Charles (I), and Mrs. C. (Lucy Stark), 125; second wife, Lucy Williams, 125, 126
- Lathrop, Charles (II), and Mrs. C. (II) (Roxey Chapman), 126
- Lathrop, Cyprian, and Mrs. C. (Mary Stark), 125
- Lathrop family (*see* Lowthorpe, Lowthropp, Lowthroppe, Lothrop, etc.), 124
- Lathrop, Israel, and Mrs. Israel (Rebecca Bliss), 125
- Lathrop, James Williams, and Mrs. J. W. (Margaret Warren), 81, 83, 84; largest exporter of cotton in the U. S., 84, 126; founder of Savannah Cotton Exchange, 126
- Lathrop, Lucy, 59; (Mrs. Eugene Lindsay Morehead), 59, 81, 83, 84, 85, 124, 126
- Lathrop, Samuel, and Mrs. S. (Elizabeth Scudder), 125; second wife, Abigail Doane, 125
- Lauchope (or Lachop) House, 3, 4; refuge to Hamilton, who killed Regent Murray, 4
- Lawrence, Mrs. Mary (Morehead), daughter of John (I), 38
- Lea, James, and Mrs. J. (Elizabeth Graves), 121
- Lees, 32
- Lewis, Frances (Mrs. Solomon Graves (I)), 121
- Linde Air Products Company, 73
- Lindsay, Alexander H., 96
- Lindsay, Andrew, 95
- Lindsay, Andrew, and Mrs. Andrew (Sallie Mock), 96
- Lindsay, Andrew, and Mrs. A. (Elizabeth Dick), 97
- Lindsay, Ann Eliza (*see* Morehead, Mrs. Governor John Motley (I))
- Lindsay, Annette (Mrs. C. G. Wright), 97
- Lindsay, Charity, 96
- Lindsay, Charlotte, daughter of Dr. J.E., 97
- Lindsay clan, in Scotland, 95, 96
- Lindsay, David, of Scotland, 95
- Lindsay, Rev. David (I), 94
- Lindsay, David (II), 95
- Lindsay, David (III), and Mrs. D. (Sarah Dillon), 97
- Lindsay, Dr. Edward, and Mrs. Dr. Edward (Lizzie Settla), 97
- Lindsay, Eliza (Mrs. Overman), 96
- Lindsay, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert (II), 96
- Lindsay, Elizabeth (Mrs. Rev. Samuel Caldwell), 96
- Lindsay, Mrs. (Elizabeth Gray), 112
- Lindsay, Ernest, and Mrs. E. (Miss McDonnell), 97

INDEX

Lindsay, Esther, sister of Robert (II), 96
 Lindsay, Esther (1st Mrs. Hargrave; 2d Mrs. Clemons), 96
 Lindsay, Henry, 98
 Lindsay, Sir Hierome, 94
 Lindsay, Hugh, 96
 Lindsay, Dr. James E., and Mrs. J. E. (Lottie Gittings), 97
 Lindsay, James M., and Mrs. J. M. (Catherine Clinnard), 96
 Lindsay, Dr. J. Madison, and Mrs. J. M. (Jane Dick), 97
 Lindsay, Jeduthan Harper, and Mrs. J. H. (Miss Strange), 97
 Lindsay, Jesse Harper, and Mrs. J. H. (Gazael Amelia Ellison), 97
 Lindsay, John, son of Robert, 95
 Lindsay, John, son of Robert (II), 96; Mrs. John (Elizabeth Wilson), 96
 Lindsay, John W., and Mrs. J. W. (Miss E. G. Mock), 96
 Lindsay, Mrs. Letitia Harper (*see* Harper, Letitia)
 Lindsay, Lizzie, 97
 Lindsay, Margaret, daughter of Dr. J. E., 97
 Lindsay, Mary (or Minnie), 87, 88
 Lindsay, Mary Teas (Mrs. James Turner Morehead (I)), 51; (*see* Chapter on *Lindsay Family*), 87, 97, 98
 Lindsay, Minnie (*see* Lindsay, Mary)
 Lindsay, Minnie M., 97
 Lindsay, Opie (I), son of Robert, and grandson of Rev. David, 94
 Lindsay, Opie (II), son of Opie (I), 94
 Lindsay, Polly (Mrs. Campbell), 96
 Lindsay, Robert (I), son of Rev. David, 94
 Lindsay, Robert (II), son of Opie (I), 94; founder of N. C. family, 94, 95, 96; Mrs. Robert (a Miss Mebane), first wife, 96; second wife (a Miss McGehee), 96
 Lindsay, Mrs. Robert (II) (Miss Mebane), 96
 Lindsay, Captain Robert (III), 51, 95; Mrs. Capt. Robert (III) (Letitia Harper), 97, 99, 100
 Lindsay, Mrs. Captain Robert (III) (*see* Harper, Letitia)
 Lindsay, Sallie (Mrs. Hon. John A. Gilmer), 97
 Lindsay, Sally (Mrs. Wright), 96

Lindsay, Samuel, son of John, 96
 Lindsay, Samuel, son of Robert (II), 95
 Lindsay, Dr. Sidney, 96
 Lindsay, Susan (Mrs. Dr. Wood), 96
 Lindsay, Susan (Mrs. Col. John Henry Morehead), 87
 Lindsay, Susan Letitia (Mrs. Henry Morehead), 97
 Lindsay, Thomas, son of Opie (I), 94
 Lindsay, Thomas J., 96
 Lindsay, W. A., 96
 Lindsay, William (I), son of Opie (I), 94; Mrs. W. (Ann Calvert)
 Lindsay, William (II), 95
 Lindsay, Dr. William, 96
 Lipscomb, William, and Mrs. W. (Margaret Graves), 121
 Livingstone, John, wife of, 11
 Livingstone, John, Jr., 12
 "Long Lane Teague" (*see* Moorehead, Rev. John, of Boston)
 Lothrop, Rev. John, 124, 125
 Lothrop (Lathrop), Thomas, and Mrs. T. (Mary Lothrop), 124
 Love, Eliza Jane (Mrs. Gen. Eli Warren), 126
 Lower Norfolk County, Va., 29
 Lowther, Sir Charles, 13
 Lowthorpe, parish of, 124
 Lowthorpe (Lathrop), Walter de, 124
 Lowthrop (Lathrop), John, 124
 Lowthroppe (Lathrop), Robert, 124
 Lunenburg County, Va., 44
 Lutkins, Margaret (Mrs. Robert D. Johnston, Jr.), 62
 MacAdam, "Pontius," 8
 MacDonald, Governor Charles J., of Ga., 64
 Machalls, Grissell, of Barholm, husband of, 10; children of, 10
 McClung, Katherine G. (Mrs. Malcomb Kerr Harris), 76
 McDonnel, Miss (Mrs. Ernest Lindsay), 97
 McGehee, Miss — (Mrs. Robert Lindsay (II), second wife), 96
 McNeil, Hosea, 121
 McNeill, Frances Ann (Mrs. Senator James Kerr), 118
 "Magnolia," 91
 Mar, Earl of, 16, 29

INDEX

- Marshall, Elizabeth Bolling (Mrs. Thomas Philip Mathews), 91
- Marshalls, 32
- Maryland (*see* Kent Island, Baltimore, *et al.*)
- Mary Queen of Scots, 7
- Mathew County, Va., 30
- Mathews, Mary G. (Mrs. Dr. James M. Whitfield), 91
- Mathews, Thomas Philip, and Mrs. T. P. (Elizabeth Bolling Marshall), 91
- Mebane, B. Frank, and Mrs. B. Frank, 73, 78 (*see* Connally, Lily)
- Mebane, James, and Mrs. James (Polly Graves), 121
- Mebane, Miss — (Mrs. Robert Lindsay (II))
- Memphis to San Francisco line predicted, 57
- Middlesex County, Va., 30
- Miranda, Donna Lonora de, husband of, 7
- Mock, Miss E. G. (Mrs. John W. Lindsay), 96
- Mock, Sallie (Mrs. Andrew Lindsay), 96
- Montrose, Marquis of, 13
- Moore, Frances (Mrs. George Connally), 115
- Moore, Mr., and Mrs. (Mary Gray), 112
- Moore, Robert, 115
- Moorehead, Rev. John, of Belfast and Boston, sketch of, 23; last of his line, 23
- Moorehead, John, son of Rev. John, of Boston, 23
- Moorhead, Governor John Henry, of Nebraska, 23
- Moray (*see* Murray, Regent)
- Morehead, origin of name, 3; origin of family, 4-5; (*see* Muirhead and other spellings); coat of arms described, 11; (*see* Moreheads, Muirheads, *et al.*, of Scotland, England, and Ireland; also Chap. II)
- Morehead, Abraham Forrest, 52; poem by, 53; death of, 53
- Morehead, Alexander (I), son of Charles (I), of Va., 35
- Morehead, Alexander (II), of Northumberland, 35; wife of, 35, 36
- Morehead, Alexander (III), son of John (I), 38
- Morehead, Ann, daughter of Alexander (I), 35
- Morehead, Ann Eliza (Mrs. Peter G. Evans), 59, 61
- Morehead, Anne, daughter of Charles (I), of Va., 34
- Morehead, Anne (Mrs. Augustus Hobson), 54
- Morehead, Anne (I), of England, 21
- Morehead, Anne (II), of England, 21
- Morehead, Annie Eliza (*see* Whitfield, Rev. Theodore), 90
- Morehead, Armistead, 41; son of, Governor of Ky., 42
- Morehead, Betsey (*see* Triplett, Mrs. Betsey)
- Morehead Bible, 86
- Morehead, Catherine Garret, 64
- Morehead, Charles (I), of Va., of 1630, 23, 31, 32; home of and law suits, 33; will of, 33; sons of, 33; children and marriages of, 34, 41
- Morehead, Charles (II), of Va., father of, 33, 34, 35
- Morehead, Charles (III), son of John (I), 38; wife of, 38, 40, 41
- Morehead, Mrs. Charles (III) (Mary Turner Morehead), 38; settlement in Ky., 41; 108; children of, 42
- Morehead, Charles (IV), 41; wife of, 42
- Morehead, Mrs. Charles (IV), 42
- Morehead, Charles (V), son of Joseph, 45
- Morehead, Charles (not identified), of Northumberland County, Va., of 1705-6, 34
- Morehead, Dr. Charles, of India, 12-13
- Morehead, Charles, son of Samuel (II), 43
- Morehead, Charles R., of El Paso, Texas, 23, 41
- Morehead, Charles R., Jr., of Lexington, Mo., 41
- Morehead, Governor Charles Slaughter, of Ky., 42
- Morehead City, 56
- Morehead, David, of London (*see* Muirhead, David (III), and Chapter II), and Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, 24 *et seq.*; death of, 28; will of, 28, 29; signature, 28; debts due to, 29; company of, 30, 32
- Morehead, Delilah (Mrs. Holderby), 54
- Morehead, Eliza Lindsay (Mrs. Dr. William Nelson), 73, 76, 77

INDEX

- Morehead, Eliza Lindsay (II) (Mrs. John Fleming Wily, Jr.), 86
- Morehead, Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander (I), 35
- Morehead, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles (I), 34; marriage of, 35
- Morehead, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles (III), 41; (Mrs. Thompson Briggs), 42
- Morehead, Elizabeth (see Brixtraw, Mrs.), daughter of John (I), 38
- Morehead, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel (II), 43
- Morehead, Elizabeth (Mrs. Redman), 45
- Morehead, Elizabeth (Mrs. Dr. Alexander Woodson), 54
- Morehead, Emma Gray (Mrs. Robert Lewis Parrish), 73, 78
- Morehead, Emma Victoria (Mrs. J. A. Gray), 59, 65, 66, 111, 112
- Morehead, Lieutenant Eugene Lindsay (changed from Robert Eugene, which see), 78, 79, 80, 81; Mrs. Eugene Lindsay Morehead (see Lathrop, Lucy), 81, 83, 85, 124, 126
- Morehead Family Bible (see Morehead Bible), 86
- Morehead, Garret, 64
- Morehead, Hannah (see Johnson, Mrs. Hannah)
- Morehead, Henry, and Mrs. H., 97
- Morehead, James (I), son of Charles, 41
- Morehead, Captain James (II), son of Joseph, 45
- Morehead, James Lathrop, 84-5, 86
- Morehead, Mrs. James Lathrop (Caroline Douglas Hill), 85
- Morehead, James Madison, son of Joseph (II), 45
- Morehead, Colonel James Turner (I), 39, 45, 51, 52, 87, 97
- Morehead, Mrs. James Turner (I) (see Lindsay, Mary Teas)
- Morehead, Colonel and Lieutenant Governor James Turner (II), 87, 88, 90
- Morehead, Major James Turner (III), and Mrs. James Turner (Mary Elizabeth Connally), 39, 59; sketch of, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 115, 116
- Morehead, Mrs. Maj. James Turner (III) (see Connally, Mary Elizabeth, or Lily)
- Morehead, James Turner (IV), and Mrs. J. T. (IV) (Mary Eloise Dick), 90
- Morehead, James Turner (V), 90
- Morehead, Governor James Turner, of Ky., 42
- Morehead, Mrs. Jane, of Va., 23, 35, 36, 41
- Morehead, John, of Nansemond County, Va., 33
- Morehead, John, of Northumberland County, Va., 34
- Morehead, John (I), of St. George, Prince William, and Fauquier Counties, generally known as of Fauquier, 30; son of Charles (I), of Va., 34; death of, 34, 36, 37; wife of, 37
- Morehead, John (II), son of John (I), 38; children of, 43
- Morehead, John (III), son of John (II)
- Morehead, John (IV), son of Joseph (I), 45; marriage of, 45, 46, 49, 50, 51, 102
- Morehead, Mrs. John (IV) (see Motley, Obedience)
- Morehead, Colonel John Henry, and Mrs. Col. J. H. (Susan Lindsay), 87, 98
- Morehead, John Lindsay (I), 59; first wife and second wife, 59; sketch of, 63, 64
- Morehead, Mrs. John Lindsay (I) (see Morehead, John Lindsay), 63, 64
- Morehead, Lieutenant John Lindsay (II), and Mrs. J. L. (Louise Nickerson), 64, 65
- Morehead, Governor John Motley (I), 45, 51, 52; sketch of, 54, 55; bust of, 55; sketches of, 55, 56, 57; and Peace Congress, 57-58; portrait of, 58, 59; group portraits of children of, 59 (see in Illustrations)
- Morehead, Mrs. Governor John Motley (I), 51, 54; death of, 58; (see Chapter on *The Lindsay Family*), 59, 97
- Morehead, Hon. John Motley (II), 63; sketch of, 64; Mrs. J. M. (II) (Mary Josephine Garret), 64
- Morehead, Mrs. John Motley (II) (see Garret, Mary Josephine)
- Morehead, Major John Motley (III), 22, 58; sketch of, 73, 74; Chief of U. S. Industrial Gases and Gas Products Section, 74; Secretary of Explosives Division, 74; President of International Acetylene Association, 75, 76

INDEX

- Morehead, Mrs. Major John Motley (III) (see Birkhoff, Genevieve Margaret)
- Morehead, Joseph (I), son of John (I), 37, 38; wife of, 38, 44, 45, 108
- Morehead, Mrs. Joseph (I) (Elizabeth Turner), 45, 108
- Morehead, Joseph (II), son of Joseph (I), 45; wife of, 45
- Morehead, Major Joseph Motley, 39, 88, 89; statue of, 89
- Morehead, Mrs. Joseph Motley, 39; (May Christian Jones), 89
- Morehead, Keren-happuch, daughter of Charles (III), 41; (Mrs. Daniel Donaldson), 42
- Morehead, Keren-happuch (Mrs. Tanner), 45
- Morehead, Lathrop, 81
- Morehead, Letitia Harper (Mrs. William Robert Walker), 59, 60
- Morehead, Louie (Mrs. John G. Bryce), 63
- Morehead, Lucy, 43
- Morehead, Lucy Lathrop, 85
- Morehead, Lydia, 43
- Morehead, Madge (Mrs. R. L. Patterson, Jr.), 63; (see Morehead, Eugene Lindsay), 81
- Morehead, Maggie Smith (Mrs. Simmons Baker Jones), 63
- Morehead, Margaret Warren (Mrs. Rufus Lenoir Patterson, Jr.); (see also Morehead, Madge), 85
- Morehead, Marie Louise (Mrs. Rufus Lenoir Patterson), 59, 63
- Morehead, Mary, daughter of Charles (I), of Va., 34, 35
- Morehead, Mary (Mrs. Wharton Ransdell), daughter of Charles (III), 41; children of, Charles and Wharton, 41
- Morehead, Mary (Mrs. Starbuck), 45
- Morehead, Mary, wife of John (I), 37
- Morehead, Mary (see Lawrence, Mrs. Mary), daughter of John (I), 38
- Morehead, Mary Corinna (Mrs. W. W. Avery), 59, 60, 61
- Morehead, Mary Harper, 87, 92; presentation address of, 92-3
- Morehead, Mary Kerr (Mrs. William Trent Harris), 73, 76
- Morehead, Mary L. (Mrs. Peter Perkins) (see Scales, Mary L.)
- Morehead, Mary, daughter of Samuel (II), 43
- Morehead, Mary Corinna (Mrs. Waightstill W. Avery), 59
- Morehead, Nancy, 43, 45
- Morehead, Peggy, daughter of Samuel (II), 43
- Morehead, Senator Presley, 41; wife of, 42
- Morehead, Mrs. Presley (Miss Duncan), 42
- Morehead, Prudence (Mrs. Pryor Reynolds), 54
- Morehead, Rev. Dr. Robert, of India, 12
- Morehead, Robert Eugene, and Mrs. Robert Eugene, 59, 78 *et seq.* (see Morehead, Eugene Lindsay)
- Morehead, Robert Goodloe, 87, 98
- Morehead, Samuel (I), of Maryland, 33
- Morehead, Samuel (II), son of John (I), 38; will of, 43; children of, 43; widow of, 43
- Morehead, Mrs. Samuel (II) (Mrs. Wilmauth Morehead), 43
- Morehead, Samuel (III), son of John (IV), 52
- Morehead, Samuel B., son of Samuel (II), 43
- Morehead, Sarah (Mrs. Josiah Carthel), 45
- Morehead, Sarah (Mrs. Jennings), 43
- Morehead, Stephen, of St. Pauls, 21
- Morehead, Susannah, daughter of John (II), 43
- Morehead, Colonel Turner, son of Charles (III), 41; wife of, 42; second wife of, 42, 43
- Morehead, Turner (II), son of Joseph, 45
- Morehead, William, of Badshot, 21
- Morehead, William, of Cavendish Square, London, 21
- Morehead, William, D.D., author, of Bucknell, 12; death of, 12
- Morehead, William, Esq., his book plate, 21; coat of arms, 21 (identity not known)
- Morehead, William (I), of Northern Neck, Va., 33; father of, 33, 35
- Morehead, William (II), son of John (I), 38, 41
- Morehead, William, of St. Giles, 21
- Morehead, Mrs. Wilmauth (see Morehead, Mrs. Samuel (II))

INDEX

- Morehead, Winifred, daughter of Charles (I), of Va., 34, 35
- Moreheads (Muirhead, Muirheid, *et al.*), of Scotland, England, and Ireland, 3, 11, 12, 14, 16 to 23; Chap. II, 24 *et seq.*
- Morrison, Mary (Mrs. Robert Gray), 111
- Motley, Abraham Joseph, 103
- Motley, Amy (Mrs. Carter), 103
- Motley, Ann (Mrs. Hundley), 103
- Motley, Daniel, of London, 102
- Motley, David, 103, 104
- Motley, Delilah (Mrs. Terry), 103
- Motley, Else (Mrs. Robert Vaughan), 103
- Motley, Henry, of Essex County, Va., 102
- Motley, Henry, of Va., 102; Mrs. Henry (Ann), 102
- Motley, Joel, 103
- Motley, a John, 102
- Motley, John, of Essex County, Va., 102
- Motley, John, grandson of John, of Essex County, Va., 102
- Motley, John, of the Northern Neck, Va., and Mrs. John (Mary), 102
- Motley, Joice, 103
- Motley, Joseph (I), of Gloucester and Amelia Counties, Va., 102; Mrs. Joseph (Elizabeth Forrest), 103, 106
- Motley, Captain Joseph (II), 45, 47, 48, 102, 103; Mrs. Motley (Martha Ellington), first wife, 103; second wife (Elizabeth), Mrs. Motley, 104, 105
- Motley, Mrs. Captain Joseph (II), story of death of, 48, 104
- Motley, Judith (Mrs. Thomas Pain), 103
- Motley, Martha (Mrs. Stewart), 103
- Motley, Mary (Mrs. Bartholomew Dupuy), 103
- Motley, Obedience (Mrs. John Morehead (IV)), 45, 46, 47, 48; story of, 49, 50, 51, 102, 103; story of, 104, 105, 106, 107
- Motley, William, of Essex County, Va., 102
- Motleys, of Northumberland County, Va., 102
- Motto of Moreheads or Muirheads (*see* Coat of arms)
- Mt. Carmel Church, Rockingham County, 46, 50
- Mt. Vernon Ladies' Association, 60
- Muirhead, Agnes, husband and son of, 13; praise of and portrait of, 13
- Muirhead, Dr. Andrew, Bishop, Ambassador for James III, 4 (*see* Morehead)
- Muirhead, Anne (*see* David (III))
- Muirhead, Claud, son of James (II), surety for father, 8, 9
- Muirhead, Claud, of Lauchope, son of Sir James, 9
- Muirhead, David (I), a younger son of James (II), of Edinburgh, a writer, 8, 12
- Muirhead, David (II), of Galloway, 8; wife of, 10; children of, 10, 12
- Muirhead, David (III) of London, 10; wife of, 10; contemporary of James (III) of Lauchope; father-in-law of, 10; merchant, 10; executor of father-in-law's will, 11; children of, "eldest sonne," implying other sons, 11; daughters of, 11; probable younger sons of, will of, interest of, in Virginia, 11; signature of, 11, 12 (*see* Morehead, David, of London)
- Muirhead, David (IV), "eldest sonne," 11
- Muirhead, Elizabeth, 9
- Muirhead, Euphemia, daughter of John Muirhead of Bredisholm, 7; husband of, Archibald Grosset, 7; head of Muirhead of Lauchope line after 1738 and of Bredisholm line after 1760, 7; youngest son of, 7
- Muirhead, Gavin, 10
- Muirhead, Prof. George, of Glasgow, 13
- Muirhead, Grisseil, husband of, 11
- Muirhead, Henry, hurgess of Stirling, 12; probable wife of, 12
- Muirhead, James, of Braidshaw, 8, 9
- Muirhead, James (I), of Bredisholm, 6; son of, 6
- Muirhead, James (II), of Bredisholm, marries granddaughter of Lord Drummond, 6; son of, 6; daughter-in-law of, 6; son of James (III) and grandson of James (IV), 6
- Muirhead, James (III), of Bredisholm, 6
- Muirhead, James (IV), of Bredisholm, marries Helen, daughter of Lord Blantyre, 6; children of, 6-7
- Muirhead, James, of Craigtown, 9
- Muirhead, James, of Linhank, son and heir of, 12
- Muirhead, James, son of William, hailiff of Stirling, 12

INDEX

- Muirhead, James (I), of Lauchope, 6;
wife of, 6; children of, 6
- Muirhead, James (II), of Lauchope, 6;
children of, 7; proclamation against,
8; act of forfeiture against, with
Lords John and Claud Hamilton, 8;
sureties accepted, 8; death and will
of, 9
- Muirhead, James (III), of Lauchope,
surety for father, 8; mentioned in
mother's will, 8; accession of, 9; mar-
ries Margaret, widow of Lord Som-
mervell, 9; justice for Lanarkshire,
9; contract of assignment by, 9;
death of, 9; a justice, 15; bars out the
King's domine, 15; accounts of case
before Holyrood House, 15-16; some
of clan of, charged with treason and
assault, 16
- Muirhead, James "the younger," 8
- Muirhead, James, of Shawfoot or Shaw-
fute, 9
- Muirhead, James Grosset (I), of Bredis-
holm (*see* Grosset, James)
- Muirhead, James Grosset (II), of Bredis-
holm, marries Lady Jane Murray,
daughter of third Duke of Atholl, 7;
death of, 7; reversion of house of, to
daughter of uncle Captain Alexander
Grosset, 7
- Muirhead, James P., author, 13
- Muirhead, Sir James, of Lauchope, 9;
death of, 9; son of, 9; will of, 9-10
- Muirhead, J. Grosset, Esq., of Bredis-
holm, and Scott MSS. of ballad, 4
- Muirhead, Jane, daughter of David (III),
of London, 11
- Muirhead, John, of Ayrshire, executed as
one of "seven martyrs for the Coven-
ant" (1666), tomb and inscription,
8
- Muirhead, John, of Bredisholm, 6-7; wife
of, 6-7
- Muirhead, John, son of James (I), of
Lauchope, 6; of Shawfute or Shaw-
foot, father of James (I), of Bredis-
holm, 6
- Muirhead, John (I), of Lauchope, father
of, 6; death of, 6; subject of *The
Laird of Muirhead* by Scott, 6; wife
of, 6; child of, 6
- Muirhead, John (II), of Lauchope, wife
of, 6; child of, 6
- Muirhead, John, son of James of Lin-
bank, 12
- Muirhead, John, of Loch Lomond, 13
- Muirhead, John, of Wester Inch, assignee
of Lauchope, in part, 9; reassignment
by, to Sir James Muirhead of Lau-
chope, 9
- Muirhead (*see* Morehead) of Lauchope,
chief of clan, 4; *The Laird of*, a bal-
lad, 4-5; of Lauchope and Bullis, 5;
rank of, 5; Sir William (I) and
knighthood, 5; Sir William (II) of
Lauchope, knighted, 6; John (I) of
Lauchope, hero of ballad, 6; John (II)
of Lauchope, 6; James (I) of Lau-
chope, 6; James (II) of Lauchope, 6,
7, 8, 9; James (III) of Lauchope, 8, 9;
Sir James, of Lauchope, 9; Claud, of
Lauchope, 9; Gavin, of Lauchope, 10;
senior line extinct in 1738, 10; prop-
erty of, 10
- Muirhead of Lauchope and Bullis (*see*
Muirhead of Lauchope), 5, 14; (*see*
Murehead, John, of Bulleis)
- Muirhead, Margaret, wife of James Ham-
ilton of Woodhall, 6; mentioned in
mother's will, 8
- Muirhead, Margaret (II?), 9
- Muirhead, Dr. Richard, Dean, Lord
Clerk Register, Judge and Secretary
of State, 4, 6
- Muirhead, Thomas, son of James (II),
surety for father, 8; minister at
Cambusmethan, 9
- Muirhead, Thomas, grandson of Henry
of Stirling, 12
- Muirhead, Vedestus, Rector of Glasgow
University, 6
- Muirhead, Sir William (I), and knight-
hood, 5; wife of Jean Hay, 6; chil-
dren of, 6
- Muirhead, Sir William (II), knighted, 6;
wife of, 6; Lord Clerk Register, 6;
Secretary of State, 6; Lord of Coun-
cil and Session, 6; death of, 6
- Muirhead, William (*see* Murehede, Wil-
liam de, of 1468)
- Muirhead, William, probable brother of
David (III), 10
- Muirhead, William, bailiff of Stirling,
daughter of, 11
- Muirhead, William, brother of James
(II), mentioned in will, 8; wife of, 9

INDEX

- Muirheid (*see* Muirhead and other spellings)
- Murchison, Colonel Alexander, 113
- Murehed, George, son of Robert of Le Wyndehillis, 14
- Murehed, Jonet, of 1520 (c.), 15
- Murehed, Robert, of Le Wyndehillis, 1490, 14
- Murehede, Alexander, burgess of Kirkendbright, 1531, 15
- Murehede, George de, of 1494, 14
- Murehede, John, of Bulleis (Bullis), 1502, 14 (*see* Muirhead of Lachope and of Lauchope and Bullis)
- Murehede, Dean Richard, of Glasgow, 1490, 14
- Murehede, Bishop Robert, of Glasgow, 1490, 14; Sir Robert, 14
- Murehede, Stephen de, of 1494, 14
- Murehede, Rector Thomas, of Stobo, 1502, 14
- Murehede, William de, of 1468, 14
- Mureheid, John, of Culreoch, 1543, 15
- Mureheid, John, rector of Steneker, 1535, 15
- Murhed, John, of 1486, 14 (*see* other spellings)
- Murphey, Archibald D., 54
- Murphy, Mrs. (Amy Norman), 109
- Murray, Regent, 4, 7
- Muyrheid, Thomas, canon of Glasgow, 1507, 14
- Nansemond County, Va., 29 (*see* Upper Norfolk)
- Nash, General, monument to, 89
- National Carbon Company, 73
- National Gas Fields of Indiana, 73
- Needhams, 90
- Nelms, Charles, 35
- Nelson, Dr. William, and Mrs. Dr. William (*see* Morehead, Eliza Lindsay), 77
- Nelson, Lieutenant William Harris, 77, 78 (Mrs. W. H., *see* Harris, Lady Olive)
- Nelson, William Harris, Jr., 78
- New Kent County, Va., 30
- Nickerson, Dr. George Fisher, 65
- Nickerson, Louise, 65 (Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead, II)
- Nisbett, Rev. William, 29
- Norfolk (*see* Upper Norfolk and Lower Norfolk)
- Norman, Amy (Mrs. Murphy), 109
- Norman, Austice, 110
- Norman, Benjamin, 109
- Norman, Clement, 110
- Norman, Courtney, 109; Mrs. C. (Mary —), 109
- Norman, Dickery, 110
- Norman, Edward, 110
- Norman, Elizabeth, 110
- Norman, Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Williams), 109
- Norman, Fanny, 109
- Norman, Henry, 110
- Norman, Henry, and Mrs. H. (Anne), 110
- Norman, Isaac, 38, 89, 108, 109
- Norman, Mrs. Isaac, 38; (Frances Courtney), 109
- Norman, Isaac (II), and Mrs. Isaac (Sarah —), 109
- Norman, Isaac (III), 109
- Norman, James, 109
- Norman, John, 109
- Norman, John, of Northumberland, 35
- Norman, John, son of Joseph (II), 109
- Norman, John, and Mrs. J. (Catherine), 110
- Norman, John Courtney, 109
- Norman, Joseph (I) (probable), 109
- Norman, Joseph (II), 109; Mrs. Jos. (Sarah —), 109
- Norman, Keren-happuch, wife of James Turner (I), 38; monument to, 39, 40, 89, 108
- Norman, Keziah, 109
- Norman, Mary, 109
- Norman, Mary (Mrs. Dillard), 109
- Norman, Mary, 110
- Norman, Milley, 109
- Norman, Moses, and Mrs. M. (Alice —), 110
- Norman, Peggy (Mrs. Calvert), 109
- Norman, Peter, 110
- Norman, Robert, and Mrs. R. (Elizabeth), 110
- Norman, Ruben, 109
- Norman, Rose, 109; (Mrs. William Duncan (II)), 109
- Norman's Ford, 109
- Norman, Stephen, 110
- Norman, Thomas, 110
- Norman, Thomas, and Mrs. T. (Mary), 110
- Norman, Thomas, 110
- Norman, William, son of Jos. (II), 109

INDEX

- Norman, William, 110
 Norman, Winifred (Mrs. Bywaters), 109
 North Carolina Midland Railroad, 70
 North Carolina Railroad Company, 56;
 organized, 57; Governor Morehead
 President of, 57; consolidation, 57
 Northern Neck, Va. (northern peninsula
 of Va.), 29, 30, 31, 32, 44
 Northumberland County, Va., 26, 29, 32
- Pacification of Perth, 7
 Pain, Thomas, and Mrs. T. (Judith Mot-
 ley), 103
 Parke, Nancy (Mrs. General Alexander
 Gray, 1st), 112
 Parrish, Robert Lewis, and Mrs. R. L. (*see*
 Morehead, Emma Gray), 78
 Patrick County, Va., 44
 Patterson, Carrie (Mrs. Albert Coble), 63
 Patterson, Eugene Morehead (*see* Patter-
 son, Captain Morehead)
 Patterson, Jesse Lindsay, and Mrs. J. L.
 (Lucy Patterson), 63
 Patterson, J. Lindsay, 58
 Patterson, Lettie Walker (Mrs. Frank
 Fries), 63
 Patterson, Lucy (Mrs. Jesse Lindsay
 Patterson), 63
 Patterson, Lucy Lathrop (Mrs. Casimer
 De Rham), 85, 86
 Patterson, Captain Morehead (*see* Patter-
 son, Eugene Morehead), 85, 86
 Patterson, Rufus Lenoir, and Mrs. Rufus
 Lenoir, 59, 63
 Patterson, Rufus Lenoir, Jr., and Mrs.
 R. L., Jr. (Madge Morehead), 63, 81,
 85
 Peace Congress, 1861, 57-8
 Pearson, Chief Justice, 88, 89
 People's Gas Light & Coke Company of
 Chicago, 73
 Pershing, General, 62
Personal Reminiscences, by Rev. Dr.
 Whitfield, 90
 Pheifer, Sallie (Mrs. John Lindsay More-
 head (I), 1st), 59; also given as Sarah
 Smith Phifer, 63
 Phifer, Sarah Smith (*see* Pheifer, Sallie),
 63
 Piedmont region, 30
 Piedmont, South, 44
 Pitcher, Molly, 39
 Pittsylvania County, 44, 45
- Potts, Governor Thomas, of Va., 120
 Prest-O-Lite Company, 73
 Prince, Mary, husband of, daughter of, 10
 Prince William County, Va., 34, 37
 Princess Anne County, Va., 30
 Proclamation against James II of Lau-
 chope, 8
 Provisional Confederate Congress (*see*
 Confederate Congress, Provisional), 58
- Queen of Scots, Mary, 7
- Rachel, the slave, story of, 48, 49, 104-105
 Railroads in N. C., 55
 Raleigh, 56
 Ramsey, Colonel Ambrose, 100
 Ransdale, Ann (Mrs. Col. Turner More-
 head, 2d), 42-3
 Ransdell, Mrs. Wharton (*see* Morehead,
 Mary, daughter of Charles (III))
 Rappahannock County, Va., 30
 "Red Coats," 47, 48
 Redman, Mrs. (*see* Morehead, Elizabeth)
 Regent Murray, death of, 4
 Reid, Governor, 57
 Reid, Governor David S., 119
 Reynolds, Prior, and Mrs. Prior (*see*
 Morehead, Prudence)
 Rice, Elizabeth (Mrs. Alexander Kerr),
 118
 Rice, Mary (Mrs. Alexander Kerr, of
 Scotland), 123
 Richard III, knighthood conferred by, 5
 Richardson, Edmund E., and Mrs. Ed-
 mund E. (Jessie Lindsay Gray), 66,
 112
 Richardson, Edmund, Jr., 113
 Richardson, Julius Gray, 113
 Richmond County, Va. (*see* Rappahan-
 nock), 30
 Roads in N. C., 55
 Robins, Sally Nelson, on Lindsay family,
 94
 Rockingham County, N. C., 45, 51
 Roosevelt, Colonel, 62
 Rucker, Pierce Christie, and Mrs. P. C.
 (Emma Lewis Fry), 112
 Ruckstuhl, bust by, 58
 Ruffin, Judge, 57
- Scales, Col. James T., 46
 Scales, Joseph H., and Mrs. Joseph H.
 (Annie Avery), 61

INDEX

- Scales, Mrs. Mary L., 53-54
 Scales, Peter Perkins, and Mrs. Peter Perkins, 54
 Schenck, Hon. David, 89
 Schools, common, 55 (*see* Education)
 Scott, Sir Walter's hallad on *The Laird of Muirhead*, 4-5
 Scott, William Lafayette, tribute by, 55
 Scudder, Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel Scudder), 125
 Settla, Lizzie (Mrs. Dr. Edward Lindsay), 97
 Settle, Josiah, and Mrs. Josiah (Frances L. Graves), 122
 Settle, Hon. Thomas (I), 122
 Settle, Hon. Thomas (II), 122
 Settle, Hon. Thomas (III), 54, 122; and Mrs. Hon. T. (Henrietta Graves), 122
 "Seven Martyrs for the Covenant," inscription, 8
 Shawfoot or Shawfute (*see* Muirhead, James, of)
 Ships, for Kent Island, *Africa*, *et al.*, 25
 Skey, Harvey F., and Mrs. Harvey F., 62
 Slade, Mary (Mrs. Capt. James Graves), 122
 Slade, Nancy (Mrs. Capt. John Herndon Graves), 121
 Slade, Thomas, and Mrs. T. (Ann Talhot), 121
 Slaughter, Miss (Mrs. Charles Morehead (IV)), 42
 Smith, C. Alphonso, sketch by, 55
 Snyntoun, Sir John de, 14
 Sommervell, Lord, widow of, 9; daughter of, 16
 Sommervell, Margaret, widow of Lord Sommervell, marries James (III) Muirhead of Lauchope, 9; daughter of, 16
 South Carolina Central Pacific Railway Company, 65
 South Piedmont region (*see* Piedmont, South)
 Stafford County, Va., 30, 31
 Starbuck, Mrs. Mary (*see* Morehead, Mary)
 Stark, Lucy (Mrs. Charles Lathrop), 125
 Stark, Mary (Mrs. Cyprian Lathrop), 125
 State Historical Commission of N. C., 58 (*see* Historical Commission of N. C.)
 Stephens, Alexander, 60
 Stirling, 11; Earl of, 29
 St. Maries (or Mary's) Assembly, Md., and Kent Island, 27 *et seq.*
 Stone, Governor William, of Md., 120
 Strange, Miss (Mrs. Jeduthan Harper Lindsay), 97
 Strother, Colonel Henry, 109
 Sturgis, Simon, and Kent Island, 24 *et seq.* (Chap. II)
 Surrey County, Va., 29
 Sussex County, Va., 30
 Sutton, Fred I., and Mrs. F. I. (Anne Gray Fry), 112
 Talbot, Ann (Mrs. Thomas Slade), 121
 Taliaferro family, 42 (*see* Hooe, Mary Ann)
 Tanner, Asa, 103
 Tanner, Joel, 103
 Tanner, Joseph Motley, 103
 Tanner, Mrs. (Lucy Ellington), 107
 Tanner, Mrs. (*see* Morehead, Keren-happuch)
 Taylor, Chancellor, 52
 Taylor, Gen. Zachary, nomination of, 56
 Taylors, 40
 Teas, Dr., and Mrs. (Mary Harper), 100
 Tennant, Susanna (Mrs. Tennant Chapman), 126
 Tennessee, and railroad, 57
 Terry, Mrs. (Delilah Motley), 103
 "The Fair Maid" or "Bonny Lass of Loch Brunnoch," 6
The Laird of Muirhead, hallad, 5
 Thomas, Alice (Mrs. Col. John Kerr Connally), 116
 Thomas, Betsy, 45
 Thomas, David, 45
 Thomas, Mrs. David (*see* Morehead, Nancy)
 Thomas, Joseph, son of David, 45
 Thompson, Maurice, and Kent Island, 24 *et seq.* (Chap. II), 32
 TNT, 74
 Torwood, Muirheads from, 5
 Tory treachery, 47, 48
To the Author of the Hills of Dan, by Mrs. Mary L. Scales, 54
 Transportation in N. C., 55, 56, 57
 Triplett, Mrs. Betsey (*see* Morehead, Betsey, daughter of John (II)), 43

INDEX

- Triplett, Mrs. Susannah (*see* Morehead, Susannah)
 Trunk line railroad, proposed, east and west, 57
 Tuluol manufacture, 74
 Turner, Anthony, 40
 Turner, Elizabeth (*see* Morehead, Mrs. Joseph)
 Turner family, 40
 Turner, James (I), 38; daughter of, 38; family of, 40, 108, 109
 Turner, Mrs. James (I) (*see* Norman, Keren-happuch)
 Turner, Governor James, 40
 Turner, John (I), 40
 Turner, John (II), 40
 Turner, Keren-happuch (Norman) (*see* Norman, Keren-happuch)
 Turner, Mary (*see* Morehead, Mrs. Charles (III))
 Turner, Thomas, 40
 Turner, William, son of John, 40
 Turners of Southampton, Va., 40

 Union Carbide Company, 73
 University of North Carolina, 50, 54, 58
 Upper Norfolk County, Va., 29 (*see* Nansemond)

 Vance, Governor, 63, 69
 Van Putten, Agatha (Mrs. George Birkhoff, Sr.), 75
 Van Winden, Elizabeth (Mrs. George Birkhoff, Jr.), 75
 Van Winden, William, and Mrs. William (Margaretta Bijl), 75
 Vaughan, Robert, and Mrs. R. (Else Motley), 103
 Virginia settlement, 11, 24 (Chap. II), 26, 29; plan of, 33

 Walker, Charles Edward, 60
 Walker, Eliza Lindsay (Mrs. Noah P. Foard), 59
 Walker, John M., 60
 Walker, Kathleen Underwood, 60
 Walker, Lily Herbert, 60
 Walker, Mary Washington (Mrs. David P. Barr), 60
 Walker, Minnie Faucette, 60
 Walker, William Robert, and Mrs. William Robert, 59, 60 (*see* Morehead, Letitia Harper)

 Walker, William R., Jr., and Mrs. Wm. R., Jr. (Minnie R. Faucette), 60
 Wallace, Jane, probable husband of, 12
 Warren, General Eli, 83, 126; Mrs. Gen. E. (Eliza Jane Love), 126
 Warren, Margaret (Mrs. James Williams Lathrop), 83, 126
 Warwick County, Va., 26
 Washington, 117
 Washingtons, 32
 Watt, James, Sr., father of James, the engineer, 13; wife of, 13
 Watt, James, the creator of the steam engine, son of a Muirhead, 13; sketch of, 13
 Watt, Thomas, 13
 Western Railroad Company, 65, 70
 Westmoreland County, Va., 29
 Whig Party, 55; convention at Raleigh, 55-6; national convention of, at Philadelphia, 56; Governor Morehead, chairman, 56
 Whitehead, Caroline Douglas (Mrs. T. C. Fuller), 85
 Whitfield, Mrs. Annie Morehead (Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Whitfield [Annie Eliza Morehead]), 45, 46, 47, 52, 58; sketch of, 90-1; president of Baptist Missionary Union, 91; memorial to, 91, 95, 98
 Whitfield, Annie Morehead, daughter of George H., 92
 Whitfield, Benjamin, and Mrs. B. (Lucy Eliza Hatch), 90
 Whitfield, Clare Merryman, 92
 Whitfield, Emma Morehead, 46, 88, 91; portraits by, 92, 95
 Whitfield Family Records, 91
 Whitfield, George Hillman, 91; and Mrs. G. H. (Laura Merryman Crane), 92
 Whitfield, Dr. James M., 91; Mrs. J. M. (Mary G. Mathews), 91
 Whitfield, James M., Jr., 92
 Whitfield, Lizzie May, 92
 Whitfield, Mary Morehead, 91-2
 Whitfield, Rev. Theodore, D.D., and Mrs. Rev. Dr. T. (Annie Eliza Morehead), 90-1 (*see* Whitfield, Mrs. Annie Morehead)
 Whitfield, Theodore, Jr., 92
 Whitfield, William Bryan, 92
 Wicomico, Great (river), Va., 33, 35

INDEX

- Wildey, Jane (*see* Morehead, Mrs. Jane, of Virginia)
 Wildey, Joseph, 35
 Williams, Mrs., 97, 106
 Williams, Abraham, 106
 Williams, Elizabeth, daughter of Col. John Williams (Mrs. General Azariah Graves), 122
 Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth (later Mrs. Rev. John Kerr), 118 (*see* Williams, Robert (II))
 Williams family, 115
 Williams, Glen, 123
 Williams, Mrs. (Miss Forrest), 106
 Williams, John (I), 116
 Williams, John, and Mrs. John (Elizabeth Williamson), 115
 Williams, Colonel John, 122
 Williams, Senator John Sharp, 115
 Williams, Colonel Joseph, and Mrs. Col. Jos. (Rebecca Lanier), 115, 116, 117
 Williams, Judith, 106
 Williams, Lucy (Mrs. Charles Lathrop, 2d), 126
 Williams, Nathaniel (I), of Va., 115
 Williams, Nathaniel (II), and Mrs. N. (II) (Mary Ann Williamson), 115
 Williams, Nicholas [Lanier?], and Mrs. N. (Mary Graves Kerr), 116
 Williams, Nicholas Lanier, 67
 Williams, Robert (I), and Mrs. R. (Mary Elizabeth Lanier), 115
 Williams, Robert (II), and Mrs. Robert (II) (Mary Elizabeth Williams), 115
 Williams, Robert (III), 115
 Williams, Susan, 116
 Williamson, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Williams), 115
 Williamson, Mary Ann (Mrs. Nathaniel Williams (II)), 115
 Willson Aluminum Company, 71, 72, 73
 Wilmers, 40
 Wilson, Dr. Alexander, 89
 Wilson, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Lindsay), 96
 Wily, Eugene Morehead, 86
 Wily, John F., and Mrs. John F., 81 (Eliza Lindsay Morehead (II)), 86
 Wily, John Fleming, Jr., 86
 Wood, Dr., and Mrs. Dr. (Susan Lindsay), 96
 Woodhall, mansion, 3; master of, 6
 Woodson, Dr. Alexander, and Mrs. Dr. Alexander, 54
 Wooten's *Governor Morehead*, 55
 Wright, C. G., and Mrs. C. G. (Annette Lindsay), 97
 Wright, C. G., Jr., 97
 Wright, John, and Mrs. John (— Parsons), 121
 Wright, Mrs. (*see* Lindsay, Sally), 96
 Wright, Ursula (Mrs. Rev. Barzillia Graves), 121
 Wright, William, 121
 Yancey, Bartlett, Sr., and Mrs. B., Sr. (Ann Graves), 121
 Yancey, Hon. Bartlett, Jr., and wife (Nancy Graves (II)), 121
 Yeardley, Governor of Virginia, 24
 York County, 26, 29, 30

NORTH CAROLINA
 STATE LIBRARY



NORTH CAROLINA
STATE LIBRARY



GR 929.2 M838M

Morehead, John Motley, 1870-
The Morehead family of North Carolina an



3 3091 00114 6448

